THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SOUTH.

LOUISIANA.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN—THE REMOVALS OF MONROE, ABELL, AND HERRON—"THEY MADE THE INNOCENT GUILTY, AND LET MURDERERS GO FREE."

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—General Sheridan having been asked for his reasons for his removals, this day forwarded the following:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States, Washington—General:—On the 20th of March last I removed from office Judge E. Abell of the Criminal Court of New Orleans, Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, and John F. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans. These removals were made under the power granted me in what is usually termed the Military Bill, passed March 27, 1867, by the Congress of the United States. I did not deem it necessary to give any reason for the removal of these men, especially after the investigation made by the Military Board on the massacre of July 30, 1866, and the report of the Congressional Committee on the same massacre; but as some inquiry has been made for the cause of removal I would respectfully state, as follows:—The Court over which Judge Abell presided is the only Criminal Court in the city of New Orleans, and a period of at least nine months previous to July 30 he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising no prosecution in his court against the offenders, in case such an event occurred. The records of this Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted. In reference to Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, I considered it his duty to indict these men before this Criminal Court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor of and conductor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30. Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney-General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements of this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their present positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

Last evening General Sheridan sent the following despatch to General Grant:—

"NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The Registry returns from most of the parishes of the State have been received, and the reports of the officers which supervised them, and I can report to you the greatest success, and that the best of feeling is existing among the people.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION BROUGHT AGAINST JUDGE BUSTEED—THE CASES TO BE TRIED AT THE NEXT TERM OF COURT, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—Three cases have been brought by attorneys of this city, in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Judge Richard Busteed, in actions of trover, for the conversion of moneys and conspiracy to defraud the plaintiffs of fees by usurpations and corrupt abuse of the office of Judge. The cases are to be tried at the next term of court.

THE ALABAMA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—SETTLEMENT OF THE BUSTEED DIFFICULTY—ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM—PERFECT EQUALITY AND LOYALTY DEMANDED—COURSE OF JUDGE BUSTEED, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—The Convention settled the Busteed difficulty by tabling the resolution to invite him to address the Convention. On the vote by yeas and nays being taken, only twenty-five votes in the negative were cast. General Swayne and Mr. Smith, the President of the Convention, voted affirmatively, also the blacks unanimously.

The Convention adopted a platform of principles, declaring that the loyal men of Alabama desire the earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed condition of the country. That the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace; that patriotism should be exalted to a virtue, and it is the duty of the State to cherish its people. Those asserting these principles are, throughout the Union, called Republicans.

The Republican Union party of Alabama declares itself part of, and in alliance with, the National Republican party of the Union, and is the unconditional friend of these States, endorsing the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, and will heartily endeavor to carry out the same to its legitimate conclusion.

The platform declares in favor of the equal rights of all men, and full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, without distinction on account of color. It advocates free speech, a free press, free schools, and the most liberal provision by the State to educate the people thereof, and that henceforward no distinction be made.

It discountenances all attempts to stir up strife and contention among the people, believing such a course in every way injurious to the country. All who stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union are entitled to that confidence which is the reward of patriotism and fidelity in every land.

It also pledges the party to endeavor to remove the tax on cotton and the State poll tax, and to establish a rule in the State that taxes shall be paid exactly in proportion to one's property, and none other. It recommends to the people to manifest to the world their determination, to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration by electing to office only men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of the acts of Congress, and to support for office only such men as are true to the Union, and who prefer the United States Government to any other that could be formed. It cordially welcomes all men to political equality on these bases.

Mr. Griffin, editor of the Mobile *Nationalist*, introduced a resolution that the recent opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery upon registration is in hostility and dangerous to the restoration of the Union on the plan proposed by Congress, and calling for the assembling of Congress in July next. This provoked considerable discussion. The resolution was referred and finally quashed in committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the National Republican party.

General Swayne is the author of the platform.

The Convention adopted an address to the people prepared by D. C. Humphries, setting forth the principles and purposes of the party.

Judge Busteed will address the people to-night. He declares that he defies the utmost malignity of his defamers.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5.—The Republican Executive Committee of the Holden wing of the party met this afternoon, and issued a call for a general Convention of the Republican party in North Carolina, to meet at Raleigh the first Wednesday in September.

LOUISIANA.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S VIEWS ON THE MILITARY BILL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—General Longstreet publishes a letter this morning, containing the following paragraph:—"The Military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet the future political issues as they arise."

General Longstreet considers that the Republican party, having conquered by the war, should be sustained by all parties, as the representative of the issues of the war; that due concession should be made, and that we should all move forward to meet the progress of events. The Democratic party is in such a condition that a politician cannot seek alliance with it, as it is opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes, and they being enfranchised, no politician can affiliate with the Democratic party. He thinks the national faith should be pledged to the Republican party, as it is a national party. General Longstreet is no politician, and has no desire to go into politics, but he says, as this section of the country is going to ruin, it is time that the people of the South were relieved, and he considers it his duty thus openly to express his views for the public good.

A HYPOTHETICAL SUCCESSOR FOR COUNT BISMARK.

It is the almost universal belief at Paris that had war broken out on the question of Luxembourg, Count Bismark would have resigned his portfolio into the hands of Herr Rudolph von Bennigsen. This name occurred now and then in the report of the debates in the North German Parliament, and we are now able to give a brief sketch of its bearer. The Bennigsens are one of the oldest families in Saxony. Without meddling with their antiquities we may mention the fact that Gen. Levin Auguste Theophile Von Bennigsen is supposed to have been a leader in the plot for the assassination of Paul I, of Russia. The present Bennigsen was born at Luneburg in 1824. He studied the humanities in the Lyceum of Hanover, and then passed some years at Gottingen and Heidelberg in the study of the law. Entering upon his profession, he obtained honorable trusts at Luchow, Osnabruck, Hanover, and Gottingen. At the last place he married his cousin, the Fraulein Anna Von Reden Hastenbeck. Here also he made acquaintances which have assisted him greatly in his career. In 1855 he was chosen member of the Lower House of Hanover from the town of Aurich, but was prevented from taking his seat by the Minister of Justice. He showed his chagrin by resigning his magistracy, and devoting himself to agriculture. In 1857 he was returned to the Chamber by the city of Gottingen, and this time found no obstacle in his way. He took his seat among the opposition. From this time is to be dated his career as the apostle of Pangermanism. His first step in this direction was a consultation with the procurator Miquel and other Gottingen friends. This resulted in a published declaration of their purpose to agitate for the assembly of a German parliament and the creation of a strong central power. They also expressed the belief that the initiative in this movement should be left to Prussia. This document was followed by the Hanover Appeal of 1859, signed by thirty-five Liberals, and, a little later, by the Eisenach Address, which led directly to a meeting of the National Verein, under the presidency of Herr Bennigsen. At this time he and Bismark were seeking the same end by different roads. The event of Sadowa brought them into unison, and Bennigsen was made second Vice-President of the Parliament of North Germany. He was a leading member of the war party, and it seems very likely that the London conference has postponed his advancement to a higher trust.

THE INDIAN WAR.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF A MAIL COACH AND THE MURDER OF THE DRIVERS—PROBABLE CAPTURE OF ANOTHER COACH—ELEVEN THOUSAND INDIAN WARRIORS CAMPED IN AND AROUND GALLATIN VALLEY—THE SENATORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 5.—Mail Agent D. B. Ball, on the Union Pacific Railroad, just arrived from North Platte, confirms the report of the capture of the coach and mail on last Sunday, and the killing of the two drivers. Another coach is expected to have shared the same fate, as nothing has been heard from it. A coach load of passengers bound west returned to North Platte, and one of the passengers started for New York this morning.

Ninety mules were recently stolen from Jack Morrow's ranche by Spotted Tail's band of friendly Indians. A battle was imminent between the whites and Spotted Tail, but the Indians returned all but fifteen of the mules.

Intelligence was received at North Platte that the Indians had warned off all citizens from the road by the 1st of June; hence the murders and depredations.

Numbers of men wish to enroll themselves under Chivington, to defend the frontier, and have petitioned him to call them out.

Generals Sherman and Augur are busy in the field.

The Senatorial party have had enough of the Plains, and will return to this city to-morrow. A splendid banquet has been prepared at the Capitol for them. The tickets are $10 for outsiders.

There are stirring times in the Gallatin valley, Montana. Three hundred volunteers, armed and equipped, are on the war trail. Eleven thousand Indian warriors are camped in and around the Valley.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

LEGAL TESTIMONY IN THE COURTS—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE — INUNDATION—FOUR HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The law which admits the testimony of criminals and persons accused of crime in their own behalf, is now in operation here. In our Police Court, where there are nearly fifty criminal cases every day, the very peculiar working of this very peculiar law may be seen.

A prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, General Henry Wilson, who came down here about ten days ago on business, has mysteriously disappeared. He left his keys, baggage, etc., in his room at the Burnett House on Thursday last, and has not been seen since. As there have been several mysterious murders here this year, it is feared that he has met with foul play, as he had considerable money on his person.

One inch and fifty-seven hundredths of an inch of rain fell yesterday in thirty minutes. The city was inundated for the time, and much damage was done. The lightning struck four houses.

The total number of deaths in this city last month was 273.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

LORD MONCK TO RETURN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL—THE JUDICIAL BENCH—PARTY DIVISIONS IN THE DOMINION—CONFEDERATION AND OPPOSITION.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The Right Honorable Lord Monck will sail, with his family, from England for Canada on the 13th of the present month. The English Government has overlooked his action in the Lamirande extradition case difficulty, and promised him the Governor-Generalship of the new dominion for just so long as he chooses to hold it.

Mr. McDevitt arrived here to-day.

Judge Alwyn has resigned his seat on the bench. Different reasons are assigned for the step.

The newspapers charge George Brown and the "clear grit" party with connivance with the Fenians, and being in correspondence with members of the body in Toronto.

The rouge party has split in two. One-half supports the confederation plan in order to "give it a chance." The other half goes into a determined opposition to the confederates.

SHARP PRACTICE.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE OF EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A number of Western speculators are swindling the Eastern stockholders of the old Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Milwaukee, by representing that the stock is only worth forty to fifty cents, when it is said to be really about par. The bank is no longer in existence. Its affairs were wound up and a National Bank organized from it; yet the shrewd cliques in the West go through the farce of electing officers and sending out false statements of the assets and liabilities, for the purpose of buying up the Eastern stock for a mere song. One director boasts that he will clear $40,000 by this means. A great deal of stock is owned in New York, Albany, Troy, and Poughkeepsie. Circulars have just been sent them to induce them to sell for thirty or thirty-five cents on the dollar. The swindle is conducted with much secrecy, but this information, it is to be hoped, will thwart the fellows in their nefarious designs.

THE ALBANY TRAGEDY.

THE PRISONER VISITED BY HIS WIFE—HE DECLARES HIS CONVICTION THAT HIS ACT WILL BE JUSTIFIED—SKETCHES OF MR. HISCOCK AND GENERAL COLE—THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ALBANY, ETC.

ALBANY, June 5.—The startling tragedy enacted at Albany on Tuesday last, and resulting in the death of Hon. L. H. Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention now in session at the capital, was published yesterday morning, with such details as could then be gathered. To day we give a further account of the unhappy occurrence, together with sketches of General Cole and his victim, and such facts relating to the alleged outrage on Mrs. Cole as we have been able to obtain.

THE CRIME AND THE CAUSE.

From the statement of General Cole the killing of Mr. Hiscock was caused by the attempt of the deceased to outrage his wife. Beyond his own statement, we know absolutely nothing, although it can scarcely be possible that so serious an offense would be committed without some (to the prisoner) good reason. At an early hour this morning General Cole addressed a letter to his wife at the Delavan House, imploring her to remain calm under the exciting circumstances, and declaring himself justified in killing Mr. Hiscock. He further wrote that he had been impelled to the deed by the gross insult offered to her, and to the dishonor cast upon him. He concluded with expressing his conviction that the matter would end in his being justified, and with repeating his request that she should bear with fortitude their present troubles. Later in the day Mrs. Cole visited her husband at the jail. Their meeting was very affecting, both being deeply agitated. The prisoner, nevertheless, repeatedly urged her to calmness.

HON. L. H. HISCOCK.

The unfortunate victim of General Cole was a native of Pompey, Onondaga county, in this State, where he was born on the 21 of May, 1824, his parents being of English and Scoten origin. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and the deceased was, on the maternal side, a descendant of the Harrises, being a cousin of Thaddeus Harris, ex-Senator of the United States, and at present one of the members to the Convention. Mr. Hiscock received his education in this State, and upon his graduation commenced life as a school teacher, for which profession his abilities well fitted him. Soon after commencing this pursuit he was elected by the Democrats Town Superintendent of Schools, at the same time studying law under the late Daniel Pott. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, where he soon became prominent, obtaining a large and lucrative practice, and winning the popularity of his fellow-citizens. In 1849 he was elected by a large majority Justice of the Peace for the town of Tully, which position he filled to the general satisfaction of all parties, including his political opponents. In 1850 and 1851 the deceased held the office of Supervisor for the same town, and to such general satisfaction was it held, that in the fall of the latter year he received a further mark of the confidence of the people, by being elected Surrogate. At that time, and for some years after, Mr. Hiscock was a member of the Democratic party, which was then in power in this State. The tendency of his political associates, however, to support the dominant sentiments of the South, influenced him, in 1856, to break loose his connection with the Democracy, and during the same year he was conspicuous and foremost amongst those who organized the Republican party of Onondaga county. The energy he displayed in this instance aided considerably in obtaining for General Fremont the large majority of seven thousand which was cast in his favor during the same year by the people of his county. For several years after Mr. Hiscock took no part in politics, except those of a local nature. In 1865, however, he was elected to the State Legislature by the Republicans of the Third District of Onondaga, by a majority of over thirteen hundred. At the organization of the House he was placed second on the Committees of the Judiciary, Local General Orders, and Public Lands. In 1866 he was re-elected to the Assembly, and was influentially urged for the Speakership. During the last session he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and second on the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At the recent election for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, now sitting, he was elected from the 22d District, his colleagues being Messrs. T. G. Alvord, Patrick Corbett, and Horatio Ballard. Mr. Hiscock was a popular and rising politician, and would doubtless have obtained yet higher offices in the gift of the people had he not been suddenly cut down in the prime and vigor of his manhood. Of the causes which led to his violent death we are, of course, unable to judge, having received only the statement of General Cole, while his lips were sealed from the moment the fatal ball entered his brain. In justice to his memory, however, and without expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the case, it is only fair to state that the deceased had always borne a character of uprightness and probity, and was generally regarded as a most virtuous and inoffensive gentleman. Mr. Hiscock was a widower, his wife having died several years ago; leaving two children, now doubly orphaned, to mourn the occurrence of the terrible tragedy which lost to them a father.

GEORGE W. COLE.

This gentleman, the principal in the deed of blood, is a native of New York, he having been born near Lodi, about the year 1828. He was educated, we believe, with his brother, Hon. Cornelius Cole, Senator to Congress from California, at the Wesleyan University of Connecticut. He first studied medicine, and received his diploma as a physician; but did not practise his profession for any considerable length of time. At the outbreak of the war he was in the lumber business in Seneca county, and raised a company of the 3d New York Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain. In an engagement at Kinston, N. C., he greatly distinguished himself, and for so doing was promoted to the rank of major. Subsequently he served as Inspector of Cavalry on the staff of Major-General B. F. Butler, and at a yet later period of the war organized a regiment of colored cavalry, of which he was commissioned the Colonel. His gallantry and ability as a soldier soon earned for him the full rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which position he held until the close of the war, when he resumed his occupation as a lumber merchant, and made Syracuse his permanent home. He also, we understand, continued to practise the medical profession. Some sixteen years ago General Cole married a sister of the Hon. Henry D. Bartow, one of delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. By this marriage he has two daughters, one of fourteen and the other of eleven years of age. The causes which induced him to imbue his hands in the blood of a fellow-being have already been mentioned, he having given the particulars, and claimed that the act was justified by the injuries his honor had received.

ACTION OF THE PRISONER.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning General Cole signified a desire to see Lieutenant-Governor Sandford E Church and Mr. J. W. Hadley, the well-known criminal lawyer of Albany. Accordingly both of these gentlemen were sent for, and they paid him a brief professional visit, the result of which has not transpired, although it is surmised that both have been retained for the defense. On Tuesday night, not many hours after the commission of the deed, Mrs. Cole telegraphed to San Francisco informing her brother-in-law, Hon. Cornelius Cole, United States Senator, of what had taken place.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF MR. HISCOCK TO SYRACUSE.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Frank Hiscock, a brother of the deceased, arrived at Albany, and at a quarter-past 1 this afternoon the remains, packed in ice, were conveyed on the train to Syracuse for interment. They were accompanied by a committee of the Constitutional Convention appointed for the purpose.

The excitement consequent upon the tragedy is intense; and, as in all similar cases, opinions are formed both in favor of and against the prisoner. At present the public appears to be about equally divided in sentiment, although the *Evening Journal* denounces General Cole in strong language, and charges him with deliberate murder. At present, of course, it is impossible to say what will be the result; but the general impression is that if he can prove the alleged outrages upon his wife he will be acquitted. The whole affair is a most unfortunate one, and is deeply lamented, all of the parties being well known, and connected with highly respectable families.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ELOPEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A MARRIED MAN ABANDONS HIS WIFE AND CHILD, AND LEAVES FOR UNKNOWN PARTS WITH HIS WIFE'S NIECE, WHO, IN TURN, ABANDONS HER HUSBAND AN I TWO CHILDREN—A MODEL LOVE LETTER, ETC.

An elopement came to light in the Eastern District of Brooklyn yesterday. The particulars may be briefly stated:—A respectable mechanic, named James Hall, for two years past, resided at No. 308 N. First street, with his wife, Rachel J., and their two interesting children, of the respective ages of five and eight years. The utmost harmony prevailed in the little family until Tuesday afternoon, when the skeleton in the closet, long concealed, was brought to view.

In the house adjoining that occupied by the Hall family resided Mr. George Cuthbert and his wife and child. Mrs. Cuthbert being an aunt of Mrs. Hall, both families were on intimate terms of friendship and apparent good will, and exchanged visits and *cartes de visite*. Not the least suspicion was ever entertained by Mr. Hall that his friend Cuthbert entertained other feelings than those of friendship towards his wife, until on Tuesday evening he discovered the fact of their flight. His wife, he says, not only took away the family sewing machine and all her personal effects, but all his savings in money, leaving him only the household furniture and his two dishonored children. In searching for missing articles yesterday, he found the following letter, addressed to his wife by her alleged paramour. It is given without alteration, except in orthography:—

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1866.—Dear Rachel:—Being the first time in my life that I have addressed a lady—that is, a lady that I have such true love for as you—I do not know how to express myself; for I can't find words enough. Cupid has been unkind to me. He has first struck the dart of true love in my heart, made me love you as no other man can love you, and has left me without words enough to express myself. O, unkind Cupid! How could you do so? But, dear Rachel, you look for kinder treatment. I ask to be at least your slave; for slave I am and shall continue to be until you cast off my chain of bondage. Dear, I know that our lot in life is hard. I know that we are situated so that we cannot (at present) come together, but I feel that as my heart beats for you so yours beats for me. Pray, dearest, and do not let me be disappointed. O, do not cast me from you for saying that I do love you dear; for remember, dear, you and you only, hold my life in your own dear hands. I know that love is a disease, and one of the most dangerous kind, and you are the only one that can save me, for you hold the elixir of life in those bright eyes of yours. To me you are all that is most dear; so pray do not cast me off, but take and administer to me the balm of affection. One kind word after reading this, one kind look, will be enough to tell me that I am not cast from you. You may think it very strange when a man of my age tells you that he never truly loved until he loved you; but, my dear Rachel, it is so. I have seen all kinds of women, in cities and towns, and I thought I had loved, but I was mistaken. The love I have got for you is different to all others. It is to me my very life. My only hope is you and you only. I know what you would say. It is this:—"O, you only think you love me; you will see some one you will love better than me." But my answer is this! No, dear Rachel, I will never see a woman that I will love in my life like you. I tell you no, for these are not thoughts of a few moments, but good sound thoughts of sleepless nights. O, dear Rachel, take pity on me, and do not reject me; but give me hope. I know you will never repent; but the time will come when I can take you in my arms and call you my own dear, dear Rachel! It is not necessary to enter too long on these points, as I mean to discuss them more fully at a moment of greater leisure. I cannot conclude without informing you that I have kept my word by writing you the first letter from the ink—from the fountain of that dear present. That present to me will always be as the first token of your love to me. I hope you and me will always be like the ivy and the oak. The ivy clings to the oak; and so may you, like the ivy, dearest, cling to me, as I will be not unlike the oak to you. I will ever sustain you, with my life if required. I shall conclude by blessing you from my very soul. Ever yours truly,

GEORGE.

P. S.—Conceal this, and I will try to see your dear face this evening.

Last evening, Mr. Hall, smarting under his domestic troubles, tore down his household gods, and taking his children by the hand, left for change of scene. His absent wife is a woman of very delicate physique, not handsome, and is about twenty-five years of age. Cuthbert is said to be a man of imposing personal appearance, about forty years of age. He is said to be an Englishman by birth, and a cigar manufacturer by occupation. He held the position of Financial Secretary in the Cigar Makers' Union of Williamsburg. He also left his wife and child in a penniless condition. The destination of the fugitives is believed to be Syracuse. Mrs Cuthbert is bowed down with grief in consequence of the position in which she is placed, but makes no complaint against her husband.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CABLES AND ICEBERGS.

BREAKING OF THE ICE AND UNUSUALLY LARGE ICEBERGS—A MONSTER VISITOR IN TRINITY BAY—HOW TO GET RID OF IT—DANGER TO BOTH CABLES, AND INJURY TO ONE, ETC.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., June 2.—I herewith forward you a report of the situation of the Atlantic telegraph cables and the iceberg by which one line was injured, from which you can form an idea how the accident occurred to the cable of 1866.

Since the breaking of the big ice, several icebergs, immense masses, have been careering up and down Trinity Bay, pushing their cold noses into the numerous out-harbors—and decidedly unpleasant fellows they are—for besides their terror to vessels, which give them a wide birth, their presence has kept the thermometer down several degrees. The mouth of the harbor opening into Trinity Bay is so narrow and difficult for a vessel to enter, that it was supposed there would be no chance of the cables being injured at the spot where the accident occurred. Indeed, all the skippers of Heart's Content agree that an iceberg has not been seen near the mouth of the harbor for twenty-five years; so the gentlemen of the cable staff entertained but little fear of an accident by ice.

At 5 A. M. on the morning of Sunday, May 5, the iceberg which occasioned the accident was discovered making direct for the entrance of the harbor, and six miles distant; at half-past 8 it had diminished the distance three miles, and within half a mile of the cables, and if it held its course another hour would be across the track of the cables. With a good glass the monster was calculated to be from fifteen to twenty feet high and five hundred feet in length, and reckoning by the rule of 9-10, would make the submerge at least twenty-five fathoms, which would cause it to ground on the shoal of sixteen fathoms, and you may be sure it became a matter of much anxiety, and, as the sequel proved, justly so.

At half-past nine it struck the shoal, beam on, and swung round diagonally with the mouth of the harbor.

The cables have been worked in a loop for the last four months, that is, a continuous circuit without earth, or, practically speaking, using the two cables as one wire. From the time the cable anchored until Wednesday, May 8, no change was perceptible, both cables seeming intact, which was the case. On Thursday morning the iceberg had turned its sea side to us, occasioned probably by the detaching of immense masses of ice of several tons weight, the sea strewn with the debris.

It was proposed at one time to drill and make a blast to lighten it of the shoal, but a reconnoitering boat showed this disposition of the case to be attended with hazard and danger, owing to the continued breaking up.

On the afternoon of Thursday, May 9, the iceberg was evidently dragging slowly on the shoal, and working broadside on to the 1865 cable, and at six o'clock broke up and floated towards the head of Trinity Bay, breaking the 1866, and passing over the cable of 1865, which is laid in the deep water outside and above the shoal. The cables were disconnected and test applied, and a heavy ground connection found on the 1866, but no communication with Valentia. Messrs. Needon and Dickinson, electricians having the testing in charge, commenced experiments with Wheatstone's bridge, Thompson's galvanometer, and using the Siemen unit, brought the break down to two and five-eighths miles from the Newfoundland shore end.

The cable could have been repaired temporarily immediately after the accident occurred, the Admiralty having telegraphed ordering the Guinare, survey steamer, at St. Johns, to be placed at command of orders from Heart's Content; but the cable of 1865 being amply able to do the work, it was determined to send a steamer from England to make the repair at once thorough and complete, and ere this reaches you the telegraph may advise of the complete restoration of the defunct line.

Arrival of the Nevada.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The steamer Nevada, from Greytown, Nicaragua has arrived with dates to the 31st ult.

SECOND EDITION

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Progress through North Carolina.

His Speech Yesterday Afternoon at Chapel Hill.

He Stands by the Constitution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 5.—The Presidential party arrived here this afternoon, and were welcomed by the President of the University, Dr. Swain. In the course of his remarks he said, that in the republic of letters there should be no parties, and paid a high compliment to the honesty, integrity, and administrative ability of the Executive.

President Johnson returned thanks for this manifestation of friendship, not only from the faculty and scholars of the University, but the large concourse of friends present. He would be false to the State of his birth were he to say that this demonstration was not peculiarly gratifying to him. No matter what advantages might be conferred by institutions of learning and kind friends, man to succeed must rely upon himself, upon his own energies. He was reflecting, while walking along the road, and conversing with a cavalryman, that forty-one years ago he walked over the same ground alone, and, he was going to say, almost penniless, with scarcely money enough to pay expenses. Although he could not boast, as many who now heard him, of learning, and although he left his native State for no crime, but to seek his fortune elsewhere, he could say, in all the warmth of his heart, that he was still proud of old North Carolina, and loved her still. In returning among his friends, he claimed no honor but an earnest effort to perform his duty. His object had been to sustain the institutions of a free government. He had laid down as a fundamental tenet that merit alone, in the broad sense of the term, should constitute the distinction in society, and that when we undertake to perform our duty we should have a good conscience. He had always made the public good his aim and the Constitution of the country his guide. He was for sustaining the Constitution, made by our fathers and cemented by their blood, in its integrity. When we depart from the Constitution our institutions will relatively suffer. The Government which has no power to enforce the laws fails in its great object, and public rights are all at sea. He trusted that one of the leading studies of this University would be the principles of the Constitution and free government. He loved his country, and regarded the Constitution as the palladium of our safety and our liberties, and by it in the future, as in the past, he intended to stand. Our principles of government were, if properly understood, sufficiently expansive to embrace not only all the States of this Union, but the entire civilized world. He had been invited to Chapel Hill, and would to-morrow be proud to witness the University commencement.

In conclusion, the President encouraged the pupils of the Institution, who were here attentive listeners, to works of usefulness, reminding them that the path of honor was open to all.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks an instrumental band performed several patriotic airs.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

NOON MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 6—Noon.—Consols, for money, 94¼. United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 75¾; Erie Railroad, 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d; middling Orleans, 11¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn has declined to 37s. 9d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 79s. Other articles unchanged.

TWO O'CLOCK REPORT.

LONDON, June 6—2 P. M.—Owing to the large imports from the United States, cotton has declined 1/64@1/32d. The market is very dull; the sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales at 11@11 1/32d. for middlings, of which one-third will be to speculators.

LONDON, June 6—2 P. M.—Consols declined 1/4d. Illinois Central advanced 1/4. United States 5-20s and Erie Railroad unchanged.

THE SENATORIAL RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Arrival at the "Jumping-off Place."

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WESTERN TERMINUS MAIN STEM OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, TWO THOUSAND MILES WEST OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, June 6—2:30 P. M.—The party of United States Senators, under the guidance of Vice-President Benjamin F. Wade and Senator Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey, have arrived here, all safe and well, and are highly delighted with the trip.

A grand bear and buffalo hunt has been arranged for to-morrow, in which the Senators will be accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-Generals Hancock and Augur. The railroad is now in running order over four hundred miles west of Omaha, and its construction is being pushed forward rapidly. Julesburg will be reached in a week or two.

Y. R. J.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 6, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1865 5-20s sold at 106⅝. 109¾ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 105⅝ for 1864 5-20s; and 105⅝@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 99¾, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51⅛, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 26¾, a slight decline. 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 33¼ for North Pennsylvania; 58½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. West Philadelphia sold at 65; Hestonville at 11¼; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¾.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 106 was bid for Seventh National; 156 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 56 for Girard; 68¼ for City; 61¼ for Commonwealth; 63 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47½, a decline of ½; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 16¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136½.

—The Chicago *Republican*, June 3, says:—"Business throughout the week ending to-day has ruled very quiet, and merchants complain that orders from the interior are light and few. Notwithstanding this, however, there seems to be a confident feeling that trade will revive as soon as the corn-planting is finished, and the weather has become settled. The stocks of goods in the wholesale houses are fair, but not quite so large as usual. All parties seem to have anticipated a dull season, and they have made their purchases accordingly. Under these circumstances, the mercantile trade is in a comparatively easy condition, and but few extensions are asked for.

"In financial circles there is an easier feeling, the legitimate demand for money having fallen off quite materially. Of course, mere speculators are always in the market for supplies of currency, but the bankers do not look upon this class of paper as desirable, and none but the very best names are accepted.

"The rate of discount at the banks remains steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but street brokers charge rates equal to 1@1½ per cent. per month. Mortgage loans are firm and active at 8@10 per cent. per annum.

"The market for Eastern exchange is very bare, and nearly all our leading bankers have had to express currency daily to New York to meet their drafts. Bankers to day offered each other express rates, but we heard of but few sales. Counter rates are steady and firm at par buying, and 10 premium selling."

—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, for the past month:—

Gross earnings for May	$145,000
Gross earnings for April	103,000
Increase	$42,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2m 6s	93½	3 sh C & At prf	17½
$5000 Phil & E 6s	93¼	5 sh Leh N stk	47½
16 sh Read R	52½	10 sh Penna R	51½
100 do	52¾	15 do	51⅝
6 sh W Phila R	65	100 sh Big Mt	3½
10 do	65	200 sh Cata Pf	26½
25 sh Hestonville	11¼	100 sh Egbert Oil	¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 109½@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105½@105¾; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118½; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116½; do., May, 1865, 115⅝@116¼; do., Aug., 1865, 114¾@115¼; do., September, 1865, 114¼@114⅝; October, 1865, 113¾@114¼; Gold, 136½@136⅝. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 6.—The stock of Flour is exceedingly light, and the tendency of prices decidedly downward. The demand is confined exclusively to the wants of the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. A few hundred barrels were taken at $8@9 ⅜ barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour has declined 50c. ⅜ barrel; sales of 100 barrels at $7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues excessively dull, and it is next to an impossibility to give reliable quotations. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·75; and California at $3. Rye is lower. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·60. Corn is quiet, and prices rather better. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow, afloat and in the cars, at $1·17@1·20, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1·53. Oats are unchanged. Small sales at 80@82c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are excessively dull, but prices are well maintained.

Whisky—There is no change to notice.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton dull and declining at 27½c. Flour 15@25c. lower;

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

We have had enough of the Military bill to see how it works. Thus far we are satisfied. The Generals are doing as well as can be expected; generally speaking, a good deal better. We could have wished some things otherwise, but we try to remember that these men are in positions that have no parallel in our history, and we trust will remain without a parallel. Under the orders of the President, they are charged with the execution of a policy which the President assures us he detests, and has only received from him a petulant toleration. Every day we are told that he is about to interfere, that Stanbery is preparing an opinion that will upset everything, that Sheridan is to be removed from the Gulf and Thomas from the Mountains, and that his Excellency is about to take things in his own hand and rush the South back to the Union. Well, we have little fear of the President as long as the Judiciary Committee is in session. Whatever we may think of impeachment, it is possible, and is the checkmating move—if a checkmate should be necessary. We trust it will not be.

We are slightly anxious about Tennessee. We hear all kinds of rumors from that State. One party tells us Brownlow is a ruffian, that he has armed assassins, and that the State is under a reign of terror. The other party asserts that but for Brownlow every Union man's throat would be cut to-morrow. We do not see much more than is usual in a Tennessee canvass. These writers and speakers have rude ways of campaigning. An election canvass without a good hearty fight would be a tame affair, and we imagine that there is little more trouble now than in good old Democratic days when his Excellency was wont, to borrow a popular phrase, to "travel on his muscle." President Jackson and Senator Benton found the whip and pistol advantageous in political discussion—and a duel or two, or a brawl, or even a pistol-ball in the hand of Stokes or Etheridge, would at the most be bringing back old times. We trust this may not be; but in any event Thomas will be the pacificator. General Pope has done better than we imagined. He disposed of the Mobile rioters in a summary manner, and his recent order compelling the officers of the law to keep the peace will make these worthies at least earn their salaries. The order suspending the Mobile newspaper was hasty, we think. We have read the "incendiary" article, and do not see much fire in it. We are glad that he thought better of his subordinate's conduct. Nor can harm come from talking treason. The men who talked most some years since were not over-anxious to fight when they had the opportunity. They found sufficient recompense in the quartermaster and commissary departments. Pope is wise in permitting the freest amount of talk. It will be harmless and healthy.

We should like to have the order of General Sickles compelling the Rebels to salute the American flag read before every company of troops in the army. It has a glorious ring, and will command for our respectable bunting more than usual consideration in South Carolina. We presume that many of those who walked past it with doffed caps a few weeks since, helped to drag it in the dust in 1860, and their reflections must have been salutary. His order about the distillation of grain was timely. When a people are hungry, they should eat corn and not convert it into poison. General Schofield was wrong about Pollard's lecture, and it is well that the gasconading editor was permitted to deliver it. As it happened, Pollard's main difficulty was not the lecture but the audience. He came, but the people did not; and people being an essential element on such occasions, Pollard became neither a hero nor a martyr. By all means let Pollard talk, for if he will only try to talk to empty benches he will soon get to ploughing. We fancy that the shovel and the hoe are the conquering weapons of the chivalry, and in these spring days corn and cotton are too precious to be neglected for "gab." General Ord is quietly attending to his business, and will, we believe, attend to it well.

But, after all, honor to Phil. Sheridan! He has been the growing general. The war showed how great he was in the field. Peace is developing a loftier genius. His course in Louisiana brings back much of what was grand in the administration of Butler. Honor to Phil. Sheridan! From the day when he sent back his manly reply to the President about the New Orleans riots he has not made a mistake—he has done nothing which has not brought him nearer to the loyal North. His removal of the blood-stained traitors was nobly done. When the negroes held their mass meeting we are told that there was no disturbance—for Sheridan was in his saddle. With Sheridan in the saddle, we have confidence that all will go well in New Orleans. We fully approve of the removal of Wells. We presume it was necessary. And it has long been known that the radicals and conservatives of Louisiana equally desired his ejection from an office for which he was unfit. We have little respect for Wells. He is a time-server and a hypocrite. He cheated the Union men to gain Rebel votes. He cheated the Rebels to gain favor with the radicals. He proved himself a traitor in 1865, and we have no faith in him now.

We never believed in his sincerity as a radical, nor in his wisdom as a chief magistrate. As he stands in the way of true reconstruction, and acts only with selfish motives, we are glad that he is removed, and that Sheridan had the nerve to do it.

So far, reconstruction goes well. Our generals are doing their duty by all. The country stands by them, and will not permit them to be annoyed. We pray the President, if evil counsellors persuade him to interfere to undo this work, to stay his hand. Last year he attempted to defy the country, and he saw what came of it. It will not be wise to repeat the experiment.

Governor Perry on Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

It is reported that Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is opposed to the present method of reconstruction, under the plea that the South will be better governed for the next ten years by her military Governors than she will by any black representatives who may be elected to the legislative halls. We are disposed to give Governor Perry credit for much good sense for this idea. A good military Governor who has been well educated is, from his position, his antecedents, and his earnest attempts to steer clear of all political parties, far better suited to control the disturbed elements of the South for a few years than the fattest and the sleekest nigger that may represent a sixth part of our enormous national debt—such Governors, for instance, as General Sickles, General Pope, or General Sheridan. If proof were wanted of this, the prompt action of the latter General in removing the Board of Levee Commissioners of Louisiana, who were about to appropriate the patronage of four millions of dollars to voting purposes, rather than benefit the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi, is a marked instance of the value of military government in the transit which the South is making from the old to the new condition of things, and the bringing of order out of chaos.

The one great fault of the South was their rejection of the Constitutional amendment which was first offered to them. In this they could have shaped the suffrage question as best pleased them. Now a radical faction imposes upon them a worse measure, to which they find themselves forced to submit. This great fault is not so much due to the Southern people themselves, who came out of the war prepared to accept any reasonable measures that the conquering party chose to impose, but rather to the Brookses, the Woods, the Vallandighams and the Seymours, who, representing themselves as the exponents of a powerful party, advised the Southern people to a course that has retarded the progress of the country, and been a curse to those who have accepted the advice of men who were really nothing but the galvanized emblems of a Copperhead graveyard. The sound sense of the South taught it that to the victor belongs the spoils; but the lingering and rabid Copperheadism of the North totally misled this feeling, and, turning it back, with the flattering hope that by political management much that the sword had lost might be regained, caused the present retarding of a healthy reconstruction, and the burying of animosities to which the radicalism of both sides appears to pander. The Copperhead press, catching at the smallest straws upon the political sea, strives to maintain itself by still holding out false hopes to the Southern people, while many of the petty sheets of the South, catching at what they think are the echoes of a powerful faction, stir discontent in the hearts of the ignorant, and retard the work of a solution of our national troubles. If the Southern people will analyze the position calmly, they will find that those whom they have called their best friends have in reality been their worst enemies, and many whom they have deemed enemies are their best friends. It is worth the consideration of the South, that their position, as Governor Perry states, may really be better under the present form of government than under that of the thick-lipped, flat-nosed, woolly-headed, and corpulent nigger representatives, who may soon be as proud in tracing back their descent from Congo or Sousan as any of the whites of the South now are of running back to England for proofs of pure blood.

A New Era in Austria.

From the Tribune.

The speech of the Emperor of Austria on opening the Reichsrath (Parliament) of the German and other non-Hungarian provinces, is one of the most important documents in the modern history of Austria. It marks the beginning of a new era. The Constitution hitherto in force aimed at the consolidation of all the provinces into one body politic, with one common Parliament, embracing the representatives of every province. The carrying through of this principle was balked by the firm resistance of the Hungarians, who insisted that the Emperor, or rather the King of Hungary, had no right to set aside the old Constitution of the kingdom, and unite it, in point of administration, with Austria, with which it had never been united before. The struggle between the Austrian Goverument, which made the utmost efforts to carry through its centralizing policy, and the Hungarians, who remained almost unanimous in their resistance, lasted for several years. The Hungarians firmly refused to elect any Deputies to the Reichsrath, and that body, therefore, although provided for in the Constitution, was never convened.

The disastrous issue of the German-Italian war impressed the Austrian Emperor with the unavoidable necessity of coming to terms with Hungary. The chief demand of the Hungarians was granted; the continuing validity of their ancient constitution was recognized; the policy of centralization abandoned; the old constitution of the Empire set aside; and the principle of dualism adopted as the cornerstone of the new political edifice which is to be reared. According to this principle, Hungary, with its dependencies, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Transylvania, are to constitute the one autonomous section of the Empire, with its own Parliament; and the Provinces formerly belonging to the old German Confederation, and Gallicia, are to constitute the other half. With the Hungarians a perfect agreement has been secured; and the Emperor will, probably, in the course of June, be crowned as King of Hungary with extraordinary pomp. The Parliament of the other Provinces was opened on May 22, by the speech to which we have above referred.

The Austrian Government is experimenting to find the right and lasting basis for the reconstruction of the empire. The new plan is entirely satisfactory to the Magyars. It may satisfy the Germans, but it has already made a very large portion of the Sclavi, the most numerous race of Austria, the most violent enemies of the Empire. The triumph of dualism seems to them to be identical with the rule of the Hungarians in the eastern and of the Germans in the western half of the Empire, and with the servitude of the Sclavi in both. The Sclavi are looking to Russia for aid, and the National party in Russia eagerly respond to their appeals, endeavoring to gain them over for the idea of the Pan-Sclavic Empire. Thus a new danger looms up for Austria, a danger which may yet become much greater than any which had previously beset the integrity of the Empire.

The Impeachment Business.

From the Times.

According to reports from Washington, a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House has decided that they have discovered no grounds for impeaching the President. This will probably end the whole proceeding, although Mr. Ashley threatens to appeal from the Committee to the House. Such an appeal, especially when taken by him, will amount to nothing. The House would in any case be averse to impeachment unless "crimes and misdemeanors" had been traced to the President of such a character as to leave no alternative; and in the face of a report against it from a majority of the Committee, not one-fourth of the House will be in favor of such a proceeding.

Besides, the time has gone by when impeachment would serve the ends for which it was proposed. Its original object was, not to punish the President for his crimes, but to get possession of his office. Wendell Phillips, Ashley, Stevens, and their associates, wanted the power and the patronage of the Executive within their control. They feared, moreover, that the President would interpose difficulties in the way of their political projects—that he might interfere with the execution of the laws they might pass—and they deemed impeachment important, therefore, as the only means of putting in his place some one who would be more obedient to their wishes. Mr. Phillips declared openly that the President was an "obstacle" to the accomplishment of their plans, and that he must therefore be removed. Governor Boutwell said that he did not see how it would be possible to pass and carry into effect the measures which the public welfare demanded, so long as Mr. Johnson remained in the Executive chair. Other leading radicals were equally clear and explicit in their avowals of the motives which prompted the movement for impeachment. It was designed, after articles of impeachment had been passed by the House, to secure the President's suspension from office during the trial; and by way of preparation for that contingency, Mr. Wade of Ohio was selected to be President of the Senate, not by reason of any fitness for that place, but because he was supposed to be especially qualified for the contingent service which had been marked out for him.

The lapse of time has weakened the force of this motive, if not destroyed it altogether. President Johnson is not so much an "obstacle" as was anticipated. He has executed the laws of Congress in perfect good faith and with full effect. His appointment of Military Commanders of the Southern Departments was judicious, and met with general approval. He aided in securing the exercise by the blacks of the suffrage conferred upon them by law. His appointments to office have been largely controlled by the radical members of Congress, and in all respects he has left no room for serious complaint as to the course he has pursued. There is little motive, therefore, and as little desire now, even among the Republicans in Congress, to "get rid" of the President in any other way than by the expiration of his term of office.

The Committee will probably recommend the publication of the immense amount of matter which they have collected about the President, under the name of "testimony." We can see no possible good to be thus effected, but that consideration will have but little weight. Much of this evidence is mere scandal and gossip, some of it malicious, and more of it merely reckless, which has very little bearing of any kind upon the public interest. and will serve only to feed the appetite for scandal, which is so sharp and so universal.

The Safety of Women.

From the World.

Swinburne ignorantly chants the close of winter as ending

"The season of snows and sins."

With the warm weather, statisticians like Quetelet, on the contrary, assure us the reign of crimes against the person commences; and though it cannot fairly be said that we have been tormented as yet this year with any intolerable heats, a glance at the police record of the newspapers must suffice to show that in the dark calendar of sin May has been written down as a hot month. Other than climatic influences may very well be supposed to have had their share in bringing this to pass. To the "canker of a long peace" has succeeded the inflammation of a long war; and it is hardly surprising that the systematic excitement by all possible means of the passions of a whole people for five consecutive years, should be daily bringing forth the fruits of violence and outrage. The war-spirit is like the Demon of the Broomstick in Southey's poem—he keeps on bringing up his buckets long after the tubs have been filled, and the house is threatened with a flood. But one special form in which crime against the person has of late been manifesting itself demands more serious attention than it has yet received. It used to be the reasonable boast of the American people that respect for women was their universal characteristic. The tourists, like Marryatt, who ridiculed American prudery, and invented fables about piano-legs in pantalets, were forced to admit that the squeamishness of phrase at which they laughed their horse-laughs was but the grotesque expression, after all, of a very genuine and most honorable regard for the delicacy and the virtue of women. The most recent French writer on our social institutions, M. Carlier, prefaces some pretty sharp and pungent criticisms upon our domestic notions and habits by declaring that "in America woman is under the shield of public opinion." And this, he adds, "is no unmeaning word; for however inexperienced in life, a woman may travel alone and pass through the whole United States without a man daring to hazard a word or a gesture in her presence which could offend her." This is meant for sincere praise, and taken historically, it was once not undeserved. But it begins now to read, in the light of recent days, very like a piece of malignant satire. It is so far from being true that a woman can now travel in safety alone through the whole United States, that in so quiet and puritanical a city as Brooklyn it has actually become unsafe for women to venture out alone after dark from one house to another in the public streets. Scarcely a day passes without its story, from one or another quarter of the Union, of the most revolting outrages perpetrated upon helpless women. At no time could such a phenomenon be passed over lightly by those whose duty it is to keep watch on the walls of the social order. But we are entering now upon the season which annually fills the highways and by-ways of the land with travellers of both sexes, in search of health and recreation. Families, accustomed to the quiet and security of life in their own homes, are beginning now to be dispersed over the country in all directions; and it is proper, therefore, to call the particular attention, not only of their natural protectors, but of all who are charged with the police of the land, to the recent, ominous multiplication of offenses which it has heretofore been our habit to think of, when we thought of them at all, as the exclusive calamity of remote and barbarous nations. This multiplication is so marked, and it is to be observed in so many widely-separated regions of our country, that it may almost be described as a sort of moral epidemic, not safely to be left out of their calculation by those who are preparing themselves for their annual hegira. True, it is at our own doors as well as in the lanes of New England, and in the fields of the West. But there is a certain measure of security to be found in the numbers of our population, even where the inadequacy of our special police system is most flagrant and most conspicuous; and those chronic perils of "houses in the country," which William Howitt so graphically paints in his "Rural Life in England," are almost all born of the isolation of country life.

It is not an agreeable suggestion, we know, to make to those who are contemplating summer jaunts for themselves and those who are dear to them, that it will no longer be safe to count upon the "shield of public opinion" as an ample protection for their homes. But the evidence is before us, and we cannot forbear from uttering its lesson. This is the more imperative, that several cases of this sort, which have lately come before the courts in this vicinity, have ended in a way little calculated to strike the desperate classes with a just and salutary terror. Only this week the parties engaged in a particularly horrible crime of this kind in New Jersey have received their sentences upon conviction. Three of them have been dismissed with fines ranging from five to eight hundred dollars, and with a few months of imprisonment. A fourth—for it is necessary, though sickening to say, that this was a case in which one unfortunate girl was made the victim of the brutality of a whole gang of ruffians—a fourth was actually suffered to slip out of court before sentence was pronounced, leaving his friends to pay the forfeit of his bail to the amount of a couple of thousand dollars! While the courts of justice deal thus leniently with abominations so atrocious, it assuredly becomes citizens at large to prepare themselves for a larger crop of scoundrelism than we have heretofore been used to believe could possibly be grown on American soil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

TRADE CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.

Having, since 1st January, diligently searched all the markets where OLD WHISKIES are generally to be found, as well as the region producing them, and having bought up all good lots held at reasonable prices, we are now fully prepared to meet the growing demand of the TRADE for our regular standard Acme grades.

Our stock of REALLY VERY OLD RYE WHISKIES being, previous to January 1, the largest and best held by any one house in now, by reason of these most extensive purchases, doubly so. In addition to the immense amount of stock in our Stores, Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street, we have eight floors of Patterson's extensive Warehouses filled with choice lots of Whiskies, both FREE and in BOND.

Foreseeing an eventual great scarcity of Whiskies having two, three, and more summers upon them (and which scarcity now exists), we have, during the last four years, uniformly availed ourselves of the momentary periods of dullness and depression of the Trade to quietly gather stock, thereby saving the frequent and increasing advances in price. So scarce has stock become, that even since the publication of our last Circular (February 25) an advance of $1@2 per gallon has taken place in Fine Whiskies possessing three to ten years' age. As to bonded Fine Rye Whiskies of one and two summers, an advance has been realized in same time of 25@75c. per gallon, according to quality and brand.

Dealers desirous of laying away lots of fine Rye Whisky, for improvement and investment, during the summer, can be accommodated on most advantageous terms.

Our principal, Mr. H. S. Hannis, has for the last seventeen years given his devoted and almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of this one branch of the liquor trade, gaining thereby, perhaps, more practical experience and good judgment in the selection of the right material for improvement by age than any one now engaged in the business. For these reasons, together with possessing ample facilities in every other respect, and the at all times requisite will to do well, our customers and the trade may rest assured that the advantages offered them are manifest and manifold.

6 5 3t* HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 32 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
5 21 tuthsl0t Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 9th of April, 1867, all captains, or owners of steamboats or other vessels, are prohibited from landing excursion or pic-nic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware river, at or near Delanco, or Florence Heights, or the Rancocas river, etc. etc., under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or pic-nic parties to the property or persons of the citizens or residents of the county of Burlington. 6 5 4t*

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said scrip will not be entitled to any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 20t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Varietv, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 16 No. 1289 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plate Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

5 27 stuth3m HHARP'S & THOMSON,
No. 239 N. SECOND Street.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m) NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 823 AND 831 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europa Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A FEMALE MARINER.—A claim for wages was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Sergeant by one Albert Gardiner, of the crew of the barque Powhatan, which recently arrived here from Sagua. The said Albert shipped at New York as steward, but after the vessel was out some days, complaint was made of the cooking, and Albert was turned out of the galley and sent to the forecastle to perform ordinary seaman's duty. The claim was resisted on the ground that Albert did not know how to perform seaman's any more than steward's duty. The novel part of the affair was this:—The so-called Albert Gardner was said to be a woman by the Captain and some of the other officers of the ship, and the appearance of the claimant was in a measure calculated to strengthen that declaration. There was a smoothness of the face and a demeanor which belongs to the fair sex; yet masculine features and figure, and a dress partaking of a sailor's rig, gave to the claimant much the appearance of a man. Albert was silent on the subject, and did not appear to be at all troubled about it. The claim for wages was allowed, but not to the full amount asked for.

THE POLLS IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—Councils, at their last meeting, passed an ordinance increasing the number of election divisions in the Twentieth Ward, and fixing the place of holding the elections. The houses heretofore used in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Divisions have been retained. In the Eighth Division the election will be held at the southeast corner of Thompson and Amity streets; in the Ninth, at No. 908 Nineteenth street; in the Tenth, at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Jefferson streets; in the Fifteenth, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets; and in the Sixteenth, at No. 1621 Seybert street.

A SAD FATALITY — TWO LITTLE GIRLS DROWNED.—A sad accident happened yesterday afternoon at Huntingdon street, where it crosses Gunner's run, in the Eighteenth Ward. While a number of children were returning from school, and crossing the bridge at Huntingdon street, two of them, named Jane Conway and Margaret Dunn, both about eight years of age, fell into Gunner's run, and were drowned. The bodies were soon afterwards recovered, and the Coroner sent for to hold an inquest. Jane Conway resided at No. 1231 Salmon street, and Mary Dunn at No. 1021 Anthracite street. The occurrence caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

OBITUARY—DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN.—One of the oldest and most respected medical practitioners of Philadelphia died yesterday, at his residence in this city, No. 1205 Walnut street. For many years Dr. Shippen has held a leading position in the medical profession, and has been identified with a number of the most important innovations in medical science. He belonged to one of the old-time Philadelphia families, whose name is familiar to the great majority of our citizens. He was a man of varied acquirements and considerable talent, and died at the ripe old age of 75 years, after a useful and well-spent life.

A FALL IN WHICH THE PUBLIC IS INTERESTED.—The public will be delighted to hear that the general decline in breadstuffs was continued in the Western markets yesterday. In Chicago flour fell from 50 cents to $1 per barrel; wheat from 15 to 20 cents per bushel; corn, 3 to 4 cents per bushel; rye, 15 to 20 cents. Those who retail flour and meal in this city would do well to make a note of the declining market, and bring down their prices also.

THE RESULTS OF SUCCESSFUL ORGAN-GRINDING.—Within a few weeks street musicians have largely increased, and an attempt is being made to enforce a police order in respect to them. Yesterday one of the number (a hand organist) was arrested, and upon his being taken to the Second District Station was searched. In a belt around him he had in Treasury bills the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars.

GOOD MEETINGS TO BE RESUMED.—The meetings for the improvement of newsboys, bootblacks, and other street boys, will be resumed at the old Quarter Sessions Court Room on Sunday afternoon next. It is believed they were attended with benefit when held last year.

PROMISING.—The coming wheat crop will probably be among the largest ever harvested in these parts. It is the opinion of experienced farmers of neighboring counties that new wheat, if the crop proves to be as good as is now promised, will be sold as low as one dollar and a half the bushel. The best wheat is now quoted at $3·25 the bushel.

NOT SUSTAINED.—The charge of conspiracy preferred against A. B. Sloanaker and Wilson Buckby, published the 24th ultimo, has been ignored by the Grand Jury.

AMUSEMENTS.

SINGULAR SCENIC EFFECTS.—The management of the scenery and machinery at the New Chesnut Street Theatre last night, exhibited to a wonderful degree the perfection to which scenic in small things has brought the art of science effect. In one act we have an immense aquarium filled with running, spurting *aqua pura*, in which, apparently, lovely young ladies dressed in a very scanty manner swim about like the mermaids they are intended to represent. In another act we have a representation of a mountain of fire belching forth a sea of golden lava, produced by the use of Greek fire, lime, and magnesium lights of every hue. These are all very beautiful and striking triumphs of stage art; but the final scene far eclipses those we have noticed, for in this all of the effects of the others are marvellously and artistically blended, and the scene is dazzlingly magnificent.

One of the great features of the new play called *Cendrillon*, is that there is a show scene, such as we have attempted to describe, in each act. So that the beholder passes through the evening from a bower of beauty into an Eastern idea of the "good place," represented in a most gorgeous manner.

The grand Parisian ballet appearing in *Cendrillon* is something new to Philadelphia, and the *allegros* and *allegrettos* of the *danseuses premieres* are artistic, graceful, and pleasing.

The dramatic parts of *Cendrillon* are confided to good hands at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, and the dresses worn by Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Julia Daly, and Mrs. Thayer, are truly magnificent. In a word, *Cendrillon* is as good as *The Black Crook* in all that we could wish; but it is carefully arranged so that nothing can be said or seen to shock the feelings of the most fastidious.

"LITTLE BOY BLUE" at the Arch opens with a scathing, but very funny *critique*, "all in rhyme," giving the history of our last Legislature and its doings. This is, no doubt, the work of Mr. R. H. Craig. Mr. Fox and his brother, the poor Pantaloons are very funny in their parts, and Miss Julia Browne makes a pretty and acceptable "fat and fair" Columbine. She is one of the substantial fairies, not alluded to by Shakespeare. Go and see Fox's new pantomime. To-morrow (Friday) Mr. G. L. Fox will take his first benefit.

On Saturday, first *Little Boy Blue* matinee.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."—Mr. Joseph Jefferson repeats his great *role* again this evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre, supported by Miss Susan Denin as "Gretchen."

THE "DEMON DANCE" will be given at the American Theatre again this evening, with other good things.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—The concert of this Association at the Academy this evening promises to be a great event. The programme is one of unusual excellence, embracing a variety of choice compositions by the best masters. Despite the accident of Monday last, we are happy to know that Habelman will lend the rich tones of his cultivated voice, as heretofore announced; and vocal and instrumental soloists, with a grand orchestra, under the lead of Dr. Cunnington, will unite to render this concert one of the finest of the season. It is, besides, the last that the Mendelssohn will give. The tickets are sold without extra charge for reserved seats—a measure of justice that is seldom accorded.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, present their Ethiopian delineations every evening. They are excellent fellows, and will insure hearty laughter to all who visit them.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Edward and Jerome Lubin still draw good houses at the Assembly Buildings. Their performances of magic are excellent.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·29 | MOON RISES....11·45
SUN SETS....7·27 | HIGH WATER....6·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Malta	Liverpool	New York	May 28
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 29
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 29
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8
Concordia	New York	Antwerp	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 8
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 13
Cornica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor&Co.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Nulting.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Boston, Sinnickson&Co.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, do.
Schr A. Lincoln, Bentley, Stonington, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Hingham, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Pawtucket, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. Kinnie, Parsons, Newport, Connor & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, J.R. White & Son.
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Providence, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, New Haven, Captain.
Schr Napoleon, Nichols, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, New London, do.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Julia, Delaney, 4 days from James River, with timber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr M. Kinnie, Parsons, from Providence.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Wickford.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Newport.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from New York.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Hartford.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from Norwich.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque John Mathues, from St. Jago de Cuba.

MEMORANDA.

Ships R. H. Tucker, Clarke; Semiramis, Gerish; and Kate Davenport, Otis, for Philadelphia, were at Liverpool 25th ult.
Ship Essex, Barker, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 25th ult.
Ship Oriental, Dunham, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 23d ult., and sailed from Gravesend 24th.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult., lat. 49, lon. 12.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, hence for Richmond, at Norfolk 3d inst., and sailed again.
Barque Barlow, Dunn, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 23d ult.
Barque Deveronshire, Mutch, hence for Cronstadt, at Baltic Port previous to 17th ult.
Barque G. B. Covert, Johnson, hence, at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.
Barque Ansgar, Arboe, hence, at Stettin 17th ult.
Barque Telegraph, Robinson, hence for Cronstadt, at Baltic Port previous to 17th ult.
Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Woodbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland 4th inst.
Brig Idella, Jackson, hence, at Cardenas 28th ult.
Brig Clifford, Hearsey, hence, at Halifax 28th ult.
Brig Hertha, Du Sar, for Philadelphia, at Rotterdam 24th ult.
Schr H. M. Baxter, Perene, hence, at New London 3d inst.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, hence, at Bangor 3d instant.
Schrs Hannibal, Cox; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; and Free Wind, Frisbee, hence, at Portsmouth 2d inst.
Schrs R. Peterson, English, and E. Richardson, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 1st inst.
Schrs Star, Crowell, and G. S. Squires, Timmons, hence, at Fall River 3d inst.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 3d instant.
Schrs A. Hugel, Robinson, and E. R. Naylor, Summers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st instant.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Newburyport 2d inst.
Schr Emma Bacon, Chase, hence, at Boston 4th inst., was in contact with schr H. R. Higgins 2d inst., on the Shoals, and lost bowsprit. Damage to the other unknown.
Schrs J. B. Marshall and M. W. Hupper, Hupper, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.
Schr Jas. W. Brown, Trucks, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 49, for Norwich, and H. M. Baxter, for Allyn's Point, both from Philadelphia, at New London 3d ult.
Schr Joseph Porter, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.
Schr Constitution for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 3d inst.
Steamtug Achilles, Schellenger, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 60, issued from this office, dated September 28, 1866, relative to a light being exhibited from a lighthouse newly erected on the bluff at the entrance of Port Natal, seventy yards S. by W. ½ W. of the old flagstaff, the Government of Natal has given notice that on and after the 23d day of January, 1867, the light will be exhibited.

The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute. It is elevated 282 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of twenty-four miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lens of the second order.

The tower is iron, conical, 81 feet high, and painted white, it is in lat. 29 52 50 S., lon. 31 3 35 E. of Greenwich.

Directions—The light on Cape Natal not being visible from the Aliwal Shoal, care must be taken on making for Port Natal from the southwest not to approach the shore nearer than four miles, or to a less depth of water than forty fathoms, until the light is well made out from the deck, when in standing in it may be brought to bear NE. by E., this will lead outside all known dangers while to the south of Umlasi river, 9½ miles from the lighthouse; but when to the northward of the Umlasi river the light must be brought to bear more to the northward, keeping a long mile from the land. When the light bears W.NW., haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in 8½ to 10 fathoms water, with the light bearing SW. or SW. ½ S., distant one mile.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 27 degrees W. in 1867.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, April 20, 1867.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOTHS,

3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,

CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

5 25 13t*

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES.

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The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior bid ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

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SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 13 1m

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

HOW PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES ARE PROTECTED.

The Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise, for the purpose of

CONVINCING THE PUBLIC

That the provisions of the project will be fairly and honorably carried out, have entered into an agreement with well-known and responsible parties to

RETAIN POSSESSION OF ALL FUNDS

Received in payment for certificates, until such time as the legality or illegality of the scheme for erecting and endowing a NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME is made manifest through the decision of the Supreme Court. Every dollar paid for chances in this

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Will be entrusted to the hands of a gentleman occupying an official position in this city, *whose name will soon be made public;* said money to be deposited by him in the PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, and in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next

EVERY DOLLAR WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Board of Supervisors, while feeling confident that the decision of the Court will be in their favor, intend adopting the above plan to

CONVINCE PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES

That they are PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS under any circumstances whatever.

The particulars of the arrangement entered into will be presented to the public through the medium of the public press in a short time. 6 3 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GERHARD KUHLMAN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE KUHLMAN, the widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and an inventory and appraisement for the property elected to be retained by her, under the 5th section of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

AMOS S. KELLEY,
6 6 thsat* X Attorney for Petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
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Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

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Of every Description, for
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Declare the Purpose of a Certain Item in the Ordinance Creating a Loan for School Purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That Item 3 of Section 2 of the ordinance approved December 1, 1864, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes," appropriating "for contingencies" the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars, be and the same is hereby declared to be applicable to bills incurred since the first of January, 1867, or which may hereafter be incurred for printing specifications, advertising proposals, valuation of school property, hire of carriages used for inspection of new school buildings by the Committee on Property of the Board of School Controllers, salary of an Inspector, and also for such other contingent expenses connected with new school-houses as are not specifically provided for in the appropriation for public schools, approved February 11, 1867.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
6 6 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

The Committee on Public Amusements in aid of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND respectfully announce that the MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY have generously volunteered their services, with their SOLOISTS AND SPLENDID CHORUS, to give a Concert in aid of the Fund at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, June 6, 1867, with the assistance of the following eminent artists and talent:—

MR. CARL GAERTNER, Violinist,
MR. B. G. THUNDER, Pianist,
MR. H. HABELMAN, the Popular Tenor,
MRS. BEHRENS, MISS CUNNINGTON, MISS BLACKBURNE, MISS FORBES, MR. GEORGE BISHOP,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
LEADER....Dr. CUNNINGTON
CONDUCTOR....Mr. JEAN LOUIS

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH, including a reserved seat.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store. 6 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED WITH THE GRAND PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE CENDRILLON.
Produced after an ACTUAL OUTLAY OF $6000.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST.
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JOSIE ORTON,
THREE PREMIERES DANSEUSES,
M'lle LENA WENDELL, M'lle THERESA WOOD, M'lle ANNIE KRUGER,
A BALLET OF SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES, AND A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
ending with a GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, THE FAIRY KINGDOM,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Prices as usual.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
First Week of the new Pantomime by G. L. FOX.
G. K. FOX, AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
with new scenery, tricks, etc.
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HUSH

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867.

The Indian Imbroglio.

We are already engaged in a general Indian war. From Montana to Arizona, and from Kansas to California, the wild Indians are on the war-path, robbing and murdering as they go. Besides the regular forces engaged under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman, the people of Montana are organizing volunteer companies under General Meagher, to carry on the war on their own account, and the authorities of Colorado have asked permission to do the same. We shall probably have a continuous campaign during the whole summer.

We observe that in some quarters it is taken for granted that in every difficulty that arises with the Indians, the fault is all or mainly on the side of the whites, and that if the Indians were unmolested there would never be any trouble with them. This view exhibits great ignorance of the true state of the case. The Indians of the plains are mere savages, who subsist by plunder and by the chase. They have no civilization. They cultivate no land. They are nomads wandering over the vast wastes of our Western interior, and when not at war with the whites are engaged in the pleasant pastime of taking one another's scalps. The idea that they are peaceable, quiet, tractable, etc., is all erroneous. They have robbed and murdered the emigrant trains passing across the continent from the days of Lewis and Clark down to the present. They are thieves and murderers by instinct. The pretense that they are *driven* to their excesses in retaliation for wrongs done by the whites is false. They robbed and murdered the emigrant trains to California in 1847–8–9, when there were no white settlements from the Missouri to the Sacramento, and all that the white man did was simply to pass across the country, just as persistently as they do now. They are simply a set of murdering savages, who have no more idea of good faith, and no more compunction at taking the life of man, woman, or child, than have the grizzly bears of the mountains. The country has had no difficulty with the semi-civilized Indian tribes of the West, such as the Delawares, the Wyandots, the Kaws, the Osages, and the Indians of the Indian Territory. Many of these live on reservations surrounded by the whites, and mingling with them daily without collision. It is only with the wild Indian, the unadulterated savage, who until within a very short period still used the bow and the arrow, that the troubles have occurred.

The rapid settlement of the great regions beyond the Missouri during the last few years, and now the building of the two great lines of the Pacific Railroad, have brought the whites in contact with these Indians much more frequently than formerly. Great emigrant and trading routes to New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana, etc., traversed by thousands at all seasons of the year, have penetrated the plains in every direction.

The Indian question must now be settled. The settlement of the country, and the construction and operation of our great national lines of railway, cannot be suffered to be obstructed by a few thousand miserable savages, who live by plunder and the chase. A proposal has been made to concentrate these wandering tribes, and locate them together in the Indian Territory south of Kansas. The plan has its difficulties, but something of that character is essential if the Indian would be saved from extermination. The rapid settlement of the interior will soon of itself abolish the ancient hunting grounds, and leave these wild tribes no means of subsistence. The buffaloes are already disappearing rapidly as their pasture-ranges are being invaded by the advance of civilization. The Indian must give up his nomadic habits, or he too must perish. The savage and the civilized man cannot live together. It is only a question of time. Could the wild tribes be located together somewhere on agricultural ground, they might, perhaps, be brought finally to support themselves; but it would be a matter of great difficulty to collect and remove them. The stronger probability is that we shall live in a chronic state of hostility with them until they gradually fade away.

The Mercantile Library.

On our eighth page to-day we publish a faithful representation of the new building about to be erected by the Mercantile Library Company, on Tenth street, above Chesnut. Appended to the sketch is given a history of the institution from its formation, with a comparison between its present prospects and those of the various other literary associations in this country. The past record of the Mercantile proves it to be emphatically a popular institution. Originated for the young men of Philadelphia, it has far outgrown its sphere of limited usefulness, and to-day supplies reading matter to at least 12,000 people. Holding its shares at a price to put them within the reach of all, it approximates nearer to a great free library than any other institution in our city. Being thus popular, it behooves those who desire to see such a collection of works within the access of the poorest, to come forward and subscribe liberally to the new building. The enterprise demands our aid on two grounds. If the bold effort of the Company is a success, it will reflect great credit not only on the undertakers of the plan, but on the whole city. It will provide Philadelphia with another object of interest to strangers, and afford us a just cause for congratulation on our liberality. But it will also occasion satisfaction, as it is the first step towards a great free library. If the Company succeeds in its undertaking, and the new building be erected without the incumbrance of a debt, the usefulness of the Association will be a thousand-fold increased, and rapid steps be taken towards achieving such a widespread popularity as will rival both the freedom and the interest of the Public Library of Boston. On both these grounds, therefore—local pride, and a desire to extend literary tastes among the people—the Library appeals to our own citizens. By the many wealthy residents of Philadelphia, we feel assured that its call will not be unheeded. But to make the effort a success, the aid must come from the people. More especially we call the attention of the stockholders to the present demands on their liberal and energetic action. Let each sell but three shares of stock, and the required funds will be raised. The enterprise is a noble one, and deserves and must receive the liberal support of all the reading public of Philadelphia.

The "Miserable" System of Jury Trials.

The New York *Times* has an admirable article this morning on the subject of the present system of trial by juries. It points out the defects and exposes the ridiculous policy of trial by peers as at present conducted, with great force. It says:—

"Now, any citizen who desires to shirk public service of this irksome character must certainly possess very few friends indeed, if he pass into the jury-box through these separate and distinct official sieves, and he may justly be classed among the most miserable and destitute, if the yet one other remaining chance of exemption from duty, through favor of the Judge of the Court, be denied him. Thus, the very persons best able to serve—the wealthy and intelligent men of leisure—are most apt to evade the duty by begging exemption, leaving the city, etc., putting the stress of the service upon the poor and ignorant, and 'foreigners who can't speak the language of the country'—a class certainly less able to afford the time, and through whose incompetency arises a great part of the new trial and appellate cases in our Courts.

"Until such alterations and improvements can be made in our system, the judges should be chary in excusing merchants, bankers, presidents, directors, importers, and moneyed men generally; or, in cases where service is next to impossible, the fines should be scrupulously exacted and handed over to the Commissioner of Jurors, to be used by him in obtaining the clerical aid which he is now said to need in making up his lists and completing his information as to the liability of citizens for jury duty. If all non-exempt persons who are summoned were compelled promptly to serve a term (which should be made as brief as possible), the duty would not be onerous. No one need be called upon oftener than once in three or four years."

Funeral of the Late E. C. Wallace, Esq.—At noon, yesterday, the funeral of the late Ernest C. Wallace, Esq., of the *Evening Bulletin*, took place from the residence of Mr. William Deal, the father-in-law of the deceased, at Yonkers, New York. Several of the business associates of Mr. Wallace were present to participate in the melancholy ceremonies. On the coffin was a silver plate bearing this inscription:—

"Ernest C. Wallace,
Died June 3, 1867,
Aged 33 years and 6 months."

The remains were taken to the First Presbyterian Church, where appropriate religious services were conducted by the Rev. D. M. Seward and the Rev. John De Witt. At the close of the funeral rites, the coffin was deposited temporarily in St. John's Cemetery, at Yonkers, but at some future time the remains will be brought to Philadelphia, and interred at Glenwood Cemetery, it having been one of the earnestly expressed wishes of the deceased to repose in the soil of Pennsylvania, near the scene of his labors.

Among those who waited upon the President at Raleigh, says the New York *Tribune* of this morning, the deaf mutes from the State Asylum were conspicuous. The compensations of nature have been the theme of more than one philosopher's admiration; but perhaps there never was a more striking example of how beneficence can hide itself under the guise of affliction than is to be found in this little incident. How many of those whose duty or interest obliges them to listen to the President's platitudes must have envied these children of charity, who could go through the ceremony of paying their respects without suffering the penalty of hearing what the distinguished visitor said in reply. How the spectators, too, must have enjoyed this inarticulate dumb noise, and blessed their stars for the privilege of a reception with only one speech, and that a speech that, having heard a hundred times before, they were not obliged to listen to again! Sweet are the uses of adversity, and only one improvement can be suggested—that the affliction should be divided: let the unfortunates of the asylum retain their deafness, and make the President a free gift of their dumbness.

It would seem that to subscribe to a religious fund for a certain object is no security that your money will not be taken for something else. We are told that the Bishop of the Havana Diocese left there last Saturday, for New York, on his way to Rome. It appears that some time ago a subscription was raised for the repairing of the seminary, the building being in a very dilapidated condition. Persons who are entirely averse to giving even a single cent for the maintenance of the clergy or the propagation of the gospel, which would only be for their benefit, subscribed liberally, and waited patiently to see the seminary repaired. The fund collected, about $30,000, was placed in the hands of the Bishop, as the head of the church and chief director of the seminary, when he called a meeting of his suffragan clergy the day before his departure, and requested them to subscribe $20,000, so as to be able to take $50,000, including the $30,000 raised for the seminary, as an offering to his Holiness the Pope. This was done immediately, and the Bishop actually took the subscription raised for the repairing of the seminary as a present to the Pope.

The Prussian Government has completed the draft of a reconstructed Zollverein, which is to embrace the South-German States, as well as the North-German Confederation. The old Zollverein proved a powerful bond of union for the German States when they cohered but loosely by means of the Frankfort Diet. The new Zollverein may be expected to exercise a much greater influence in behalf of the national unity. The Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, of which country thus far only one province (lying north of the river Maine) belongs to the North-German Confederation, have passed a resolution in behalf of a union of the whole Grand Duchy with the North-German Confederation.

Nearly all the German, Norwegian, and Swiss emigrants who are now arriving daily at New York push directly for the States of the far West. The papers of Wisconsin and Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, are daily reporting their arrival, and their settlement among those of their kinsmen who have preceded them. We cannot but commend this example to the emigrants from Ireland and the British isles, who are now arriving among us in great numbers. The worst place for new-comers is the crowded cities of the East. The best place is the rich agricultural regions of the far West. The South will be a tempting field for settlers ere long.

The Organization of the "Dominion of Canada" has been completed by the appointment of Lord Monck as Viceroy. The expectation of many that Prince Alfred (the Duke of Edinburgh) would obtain this position as a stepping-stone, towards the royal dignity, has been disappointed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,

FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC., NOW OPEN.

Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

GRAND HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY

In connection with the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, June 5, 6, and 7. A premium list will be offered of over $300 for Floral Designs, Baskets, Bouquets, Phantom Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, collections of Plants in pots, collection of Air Plants, collections of Cut Flowers, Bedding and Indigenous Plants, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Dried Grasses, Geraniums, Ornamental Foliage Plants, Verbenas, Petunias, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Pinks, Mimulus, Pansies, Roses, Strawberries, Grapes, Foreign and Native Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Salad, Cabbage, Rhubarb, and display of Vegetables. [6 3 3t

On and after WEDNESDAY, June 5, the price of single admissions to the Fair will be 25 cents—children 10 cents. 6 5 3t

PUNCTUAL AS A TIMEPIECE.—Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [6 4tuths3t4p

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,

5 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuto]4p

HERKNESS' BAZAAR—NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC. On Saturday Morning next,

At 10 o'clock, at the BAZAAR, will be sold about SEVENTY HORSES,

suited to harness and the saddle, including a pair of Light Bay Match Horses, seven and eight years old, of the Empire stock, raised in Monmouth county, N. J.; have been used by a private gentleman for family purposes.

A beautiful Brown Basbaw Mare, nine years old, kind in harness, warranted to trot in three minutes. Also, other Horses. Full description at sale.

ALSO,

A large collection of desirable new and second-hand Carriages, Light Wagons, Dearborns, etc., with which the sale will commence.

Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc. Sale of Horses, etc., on Wednesday next.

11 ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CLARET WINE.

500 CASES

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,

Our Own Importation and Bottling,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuthsmrp

BLANK BOOKS

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 11 tuths3mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3t4p

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.

AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.

5 30 th8t3t

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt; the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, PRICE $8000 a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 79½ by 170 feet; immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 3 6t* No. 215½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 239 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let. 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street. Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.

Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHMENTS in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7:20 A. M.; last boat at 6:35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6:35 P. M. 6 5 1m

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 3m4p*

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

5 19 3mrp

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited,

HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 15 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP

WANTED.

DREXEL & CO.,

6 3 10t NO. 54 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,

No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET

The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this institution are requested to make application before June 20. [4 16 1m*4p

MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1257 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. 5 15 1m4p

Agents wanted.

A NEW DRIVING MAP OF PHILADELphia and Surroundings. Just published, and for sale at No. 27 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut. 6 4 6trp*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—This institution, located at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased soldiers and seamen of the United States, and was incorporated on the 8th of April last. In order to raise funds for the maintenance of the Institution, the Washington Library Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, organized itself and perfected a plan which has received the endorsement of the highest legal authority of this State and New Jersey. Their plan of action is to sell certificates of membership at $1 each. Five series of fine steel plate engravings have been issued, one of which will be given to every subscriber, in addition to a present which is also ensured (there being no exceptions), and which will be awarded on the 25th day of September next, at the Academy of Music or at the Institute.

The presents to be awarded consist of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5000, and two of $2500, all in greenbacks, together with real estate, horses, pianos, melodeons, sewing machines, gold watches, camel's hair, lace, and cashmere shawls, dress patterns, silver ware, and an endless variety of other goods of great value. Every purchaser will, in addition to the engraving which he receives, also receive some one of the presents announced for distribution. All moneys received will be at once paid over to George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 South Third street, who have been induced to act as receivers, from the simple fact that it has been fully shown to their satisfaction that the whole net proceeds are to be devoted to the Riverside Institute and the hundreds of orphans who are now knocking at its doors for admission, and who are denied this blessing on account of a want of funds. This reason has also induced the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to exempt the affair from all tax of any kind whatever.

The object is a noble one, and the present plan was only adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with the highest legal authority. In no other way can the Company raise so large a sum of money as will be required. And when a fair equivalent for the same is offered, it is to be hoped that this Institution will soon be in working order. Fuller particulars of the plan will be announced in our advertising columns.

THE HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR.—There was a large and very fashionable attendance at the new Horticultural Hall last evening. It was crowded from an early hour until after 10, the extra attraction being the rose and strawberry display. Of roses and other flowers there was a sufficient number to give the Hall somewhat the appearance of a floricultural establishment, but not enough to make it a marked feature.

Of strawberries, the display, in consequence of the backwardness of the season, was also slim. Mr. Parry exhibits six varieties, the French, Iowa, Downer, Baltimore Scarlet, May Queen, and New Jersey Scarlet. Mr. Crowell, of Hammonton, Wilson's Albany and Brooklyn Scarlet. The main feature of interest in this department were the new seedlings, the Philadelphia, grown by A. L. Felton, of this city, and the Stinger seedling, exhibited by C. Harmar. The former of these berries is of a fine color and size, remarkably prolific, very firm-fleshed and fine flavored, and, withal, one of the earliest berries known. This is shown by the fact, that although grown in the open air on the stiff cold soil of Pennsylvania, it ripens as early as the earliest varieties grown in New Jersey. Stinger's seedling is a large fine-looking berry, ripening late in the season, and giving promise of becoming popular. Among the other fruits were two large dishes of seedling strawberries, numbering some one hundred and fifty varieties, from the National Botanical Gardens at Washington. Among them were berries of enormous size, and very fine appearance. A placard placed on the desk announced that these seedlings were all grown from seed planted in July, 1866. Such wonderful results seemed almost incredible, and naturally threw a shade of doubt over the statement. But as it is vouched for by Mr. Saunders, the Superintendent, who exhibits them, it is only fair to presume that, having all desired facilities, coupled with long experience and skill, the seedlings were really produced or grown within the time named, eleven months.

A bunch of asparagus, containing sixteen stalks, is on exhibition, the weight of which is six and a half pounds. One such stalk would make a meal for an ordinary asparagus eater.

There will doubtless be a larger variety of Strawberries on exhibition to-night.

THE FIRST CAR.—All of us who have been unfortunate enough to have been detained at any considerable distance from home after midnight, can well remember the feelings of mingled disgust and anger, when on inquiring, we find that the last car has just passed a few minutes before. And as we gaze up and down the street, as the case may be, and see the lights of that car gradually growing smaller and dimmer in the distance, we feel, perhaps, as Cortez's men did when the ships were burnt and they had no chance to go back, and had to foot it ahead. By the way, these last cars are a peculiar institution. The stiff, puritanical, quakerish etiquette does not rule in its free quarters. There are gentlemen in all stages, oftentimes from desperately sober to fully tight. There, too, the smoker enjoys his weed, and is fearless of the command to put it out of the window. Free and easy being almost always "male cars," fun, and jest, and good nature generally abound.

But enough of the pleasures and miseries of the last car; let us turn to the first that makes its appearance in the morning. Now if being out late enough to miss or catch the last car implies a reproach, one would think that being too early to catch the first one would be the opposite. It is not often that we have experienced a feeling of hope and expectation in looking for the first of these servants of the public to make its appearance. The other morning, however, we were coming in town at a very early hour, and long before the different lines commenced running. Long and anxious waiting brought its reward, and just a few squares from the starting place we obtained footing upon the rear platform. Inside were workmen and laborers, black and white, and some young women of Celtic origin. The car is densely crowded within and without, yet at almost every corner are groups of anxious men and women, anxious to avail themselves of the accommodation. The conductor yells out, "Going up? plenty of room!" "Where is it?" sing out two or three voices. "On the roof," says another. And thus we drive along, with many a jest and sly stroke of wit. As is always the case, one or more bad-tempered persons get in, and, as a matter of course, become the butts of all the sly remarks and good-humored hits of the assembled company.

A PLEASANT TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.—Yesterday an excursion in the shape of a pleasant trip down the Delaware on the United States revenue cutter W. H. Seward, under command of Captain Ralston, proved a pleasurable affair. The excursionists, all well known and prominent citizens, included the Hon. William D. Kelley, Collector J. S. Cake, General DeWitt Clinton Baxter, and Captain James Lewis. Inspector Heyl, Agent of the Treasury Department, was one of the party, and is to make surveys of the river, etc., below Fort Delaware. The gentlemen attending visited the new site of the Navy Yard, and all such other places as will come into note upon the removal of the present yard to League Island.

A MEETING RESULTS UNSATISFACTORILY.—Two men, between whom a most intense animosity existed, met by accident in the same saloon, near the Noble street wharf, and got drunk precisely at the same time. A fight soon ensued, but was not conducted on the scientific principles enjoined by the "ring." Nevertheless, they managed to batter each other to their individual defacement, until William Clawson, one of the belligerent spirits got the best of it, and was consequently arrested. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS, Crystal Medallions, etc., from the American Art Gallery, was commenced last evening at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Notwithstanding the warm and close weather the company was good, but the prices extremely low. The sale will be continued this evening, when about one hundred more paintings will be disposed of.

A COLD INDIVIDUAL named Patrick Molan wanted something wherewith to warm his half-clothed body, and accordingly stole an overcoat from a man at Fifth and South streets. The article was valued at $40, but was pawned by Pat for $3. He was arrested last night, and committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

AN OLD TILL-TAPPER, although a young man, named John Muldoon, who resides at Eleventh and Catharine streets, was taken in custody for committing another offense of a similar nature. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—This afternoon J. Fletcher Budd and David H. Lane had a hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant, upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States. It arose out of the seizure of a distillery at No. 1818 Market street, upon last Saturday.

Mr. John Trunk, on being sworn, said—He saw Messrs. Lane and Fletcher last Saturday at his place, No. 1818 Market street; saw Mr. Budd on Third, below Walnut street, the afternoon of same day; Mr. Lane asked witness if his name was Trunk; he replied it was, and on being asked said he had a still, and then took him out to see the still; he then asked for the license for distilling, and also a distiller's book; witness said he had a rectifier's license and rectifiers' book; looking around, Lane could not see anything, and the next evening under seizure and put a watchman on duty; when I asked Lane what was the matter, he said witness had no right to have a still there; it was not in operation at the time I saw Messrs. Lane & Budd the same afternoon, but did not speak to them; went to Mr. Budd on being told by Mr. Lynch of an appointment he had made with Mr. Lane; went the next with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Lynch; Mr. Lynch paid $20 to Mr. Budd, with the understanding that the watchman was to be taken off in three-quarters of an hour; he was taken off.

On being cross-questioned by Mr. Lane, it was asserted that Mr. Lynch had taken the watchman off because he had no authority to hold it, as it had not been used.

Mr. John Lynch being sworn, said he knew Lane and Budd, but had just seen them on the occasion of meeting them at the latter's office; saw Mr. Lane at Mr. Trunk's place on the morning referred to; Mr. Lane went into Mr. Trunk's place, and afterwards Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lane, and witness had a conversation; he told Kelly that there was nothing wrong about Trunk's place; Mr. Kelly said that they ought not to do any thing about the case, as Mr. Trunk was a poor man; Mr. Lane said he would have to repeat it to the Collector of the District; he asked Mr. Lane afterwards what could be done in the case; he replied that it was a very ticklish case, as if the case was compromised without reporting he would be liable to be imprisoned; he said he would have to go down and see the Collector, and see what he said about it; Mr. Lane has gone about fifteen minutes, and Mr. Kelly went to witness and spoke of the appointment at Budd's office; he went with Kelley, who asked him how much money he had; said $20, was it enough? Mr. Kelly introduced Mr. Trunk as Mr. Johnson at first, but after some conversation, Mr. Budd drew up a note, payable on demand, for $30 and gave it to witness to sign. It was drawn up as for a law fee; witness signed it; and Kelly endorsed it; Mr. Kelly then asked witness to pay him the $20 he said before he did so he would like to have an order to withdraw the watchman; Mr. Budd said he could not give such an order; witness asked for a receipt for the $20; he said he could not do it, but would take the money before a witness; he was then paid; the notes were all marked, three fives and five ones; as they were going out the door Mr. Budd said the watchman would be taken off.

Cross-questioned—At the time there could be no authority that would warrant a holding of the place, as the still was not used; witness said he never intended to pay the note when he gave it.

The officer making the arrest said that Mr. Lane's and Mr. Budd's offices were in the same building.

Mr. J. H. Diehl, Collector of Second District, was sworn—He had seen Mr. Lane, and knew Mr. Budd; had no recollection of receiving any report of seizure of Trunk's distillery, or had any conversation in relation to it, or of any detention.

On being cross-questioned, acknowledged having a conversation relative to a person's having a right to have a still if he did not use it. The conversation was general, and no names were mentioned. He said at that time that a person had a right to have a still, provided there was no material for distilling, or the still had not been running.

Lane and Budd were each held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

A HAT THIEF.—A young man named Charles Marsh was arrested at a late hour last night, while wheeling a barrow full of new hats, on Second street, near Race. Officer Debarth, of the Fourth District, took him in custody. An examination before Alderman Godson this morning, disclosed the fact that Marsh was in the employ of Schneider & Co., hat manufacturers, in Pembroke place, in the vicinity of his arrest. Last night he managed to get into the building and appropriate these hats which he was so deliberately carrying off. At his house, and with those found with him, were 159 hats, valued at $3 each. He was committed for a hearing this afternoon.

LARCENY OF HEAD-GEAR.—Officer Bowers, of the Seventh Police District, yesterday arrested a young man named A. C. Adams, at Second and Callowhill streets. The alleged charge was that Adams visited the Black Horse tavern, in the immediate vicinity of his arrest, and, entering the ladies' dressing-room, appropriated a bonnet valued at $20. He resides in this city, but has been transferred from his former residence to one especially adapted to his case—committed there by Alderman Toland, in default of $800 bail to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The burning of a window curtain in a dwelling No. 339 Monroe street, about 9 o'clock last evening, caused some little excitement, but no serious damage.

A very slight fire occurred in the paint shop within the Navy Yard last evening. Its opportune discovery prevented serious damage.

The roof of Morris' boiler shop, on Richmond street, below York, was discovered on fire last evening. The flames were extinguished by a few buckets of water.

ROBBED OF MONEY, WATCH, AND CHAIN.—Louisa Butler was arrested last evening, upon a warrant issued by Alderman Patchell. A young man visited her residence, on Locust street, above Twelfth, and while there was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $300, and $30 in currency. The former articles were recovered, but the latter had already been invested for the lady's especial benefit. Louisa was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

THE GRAND CONCERT AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—We are requested to say that, in consequence of delay in printing the coupon tickets, incident to a new condition of things at the Hall, the opening of the ticket offices will be deferred till to-morrow (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock, when reserved seats may be had at Mr. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall, Broad street, near Spruce.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES of the Senior Class of the Philadelphia Seminary, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street, above Fifth. Appropriate discourses will be given.

LARCENY OF A PUSH-CART.—Charles Keenan was arrested at Ridge and Girard avenues, for stealing a push-cart, which last evening he was coolly wheeling along the street. Alderman Fitch this morning held him in $800 bail to appear at Court.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following truths—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the low est elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE—ENTIRE SAFETY GUARANTEED.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that an arrangement has been effected by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise that will guarantee purchasers of certificates against loss under any circumstances whatever. Mr. Samuel G. Diehl, Deputy Collector of the Second District, will receive all funds paid for certificates, and deposit the same in one of our most reliable banking institutions. The money will be retained there until a drawing takes place, or, in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, on the third of July next, all money invested will be *immediately* returned.

Mr. Diehl is a thoroughly responsible man, and purchasers of certificates can safely rely on not meeting with loss. This arrangement proves that the projectors of the scheme are in earnest, and fully intend to keep faith with the public.

WALNUT, GILT, AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, with convex glasses, suitable for hair flowers. A large stock of all sizes on hand. Also, deep wreath frames, for preserved flowers, at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

ALL OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF THE OLD WORLD IN COUNCIL! but not one among them arrayed in better taste or more becoming than our great uncrowned people of the New World. We allude, of course, to those who buy their clothing at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1741 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 49 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—ROBINS.—On Tuesday, May, 28, 1867, by the Rev. J. W. Auther, Mr. JACOB E. EDWARDS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MAGGIE T. ROBINS, of Penn's Manor, Bucks county.

McCREIGHT—PORTER.—On the evening of June 4, 1867, by the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., JAMES McCREIGHT to Miss AMANDA PORTER, both of this city.

DIED.

EVERSON.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, ANNIE, wife of J. C. Everson, M. D., and daughter of Jacob Brown, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Ninth and Noble streets, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FRANCKE.—Suddenly, on June 5, 1867, ANNA THERESA, wife of F. H. Francke, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Girard avenue and Vienna street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McILROY.—On the 5th instant, ARCHIBALD W. McILROY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Stewart McIlroy, No. 1013 S. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REICHERT.—On Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, in the 3d year of his age, LEWIS HAERNLEN REICHERT, youngest son of G. A. and Emma R. Reichert.

Funeral on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1708 Wallace street.

STEPHENS.—On the 4th instant, ANNIE J. STEPHENS daughter of the late William M. Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2033 S. Third street on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

STONE.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. LYDIA STONE, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, M. Hessenberger, No. 171 Poplar street, on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar.

WOOD.—On the morning of June 4, Mrs. CAROLINE H. WOOD, wife of Dr. George B. Wood, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her husband are invited to attend her funeral, to meet at No. 1117 Arch street, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th instant. To proceed to St. John's Church, Race street, above Fifth, without further notice.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUM VITÆ, APPLE Wood, Brass and Iron Wheel Tabla, Chair, Bracket, and Bed Casters, with pivots, screws, or sockets. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR CORN OR BRAN WISCONSIN Cakes, we furnish the receipts to those who purchase these peculiar shaped Pans from us. They are very nice for either breakfast or tea. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

QUOITS AT THE BAR.—A QUOIT PITCHER of eminent skill was Chief Justice Marshall. Others of sedentary occupations or professions may find this pastime equally beneficial to their health. Four sizes of Quoits, in sets, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15f

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5pf

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 648 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only [5 10 6p]

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 6.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

Captain John J. Ryan, who was arrested in Memphis, July, 1865, supposed to be John H. Surratt, and brought to Washington in irons and imprisoned until November, 1865, has arrived in Washington to take steps for a suit against the Government for false imprisonment. Sunset Cox & Co. are his counsel.

The Trial of Surratt.

The Government witnesses desired in the Surratt case are not all forthcoming, but the defense will insist that the case shall be commenced on Monday, or abandoned.

Hon. Mr. Bingham has had several interviews with District Attorney Carrington in regard to the conduct of the prosecution, but will decline to appear as counsel on the trial.

An attempt will be made to impeach the testimony of John M. Lloyd, keeper of the tavern at Surrattsville, a leading witness for the Government, on the ground that he perjured himself by solemnly swearing to the detectives who first reached his house after the assassination, that he had seen nothing of Booth.

The President in North Carolina.

THE CHAPEL HILL MEETING.

Continued from our Second Edition.

CHAPEL HILL, June 5.—Dr. Swain, the President of the University, in a few appropriate remarks, called out Secretary Seward, who made a short but patriotic speech, exhorting his hearers to forget the disagreeable events of the past, and to bend all their energies to consolidate the public good. At the present time there was an eclipse passing over our constellation, and from the Southern point.

Do not believe, with the savage, that an eclipse can obliterate the constellation. It is a principle of the American people to extend our constellation, not fearing that some of the stars may drop from Heaven. Give me and us your Southern support, and when we come to Chapel Hill again we will show you that our constellation is not only complete, but embraces the stars of the Southern cross.

The Secretary was repeatedly interupted by applause.

Postmaster-General Randall made a few remarks in response to a call, saying, among other things, that he did not assent to the correctness of the remark of the President of the Institution, that the President of the United States returned to his native State like the prodigal son. The President never was a prodigal from his father's estate. (Laughter.) The State gave him nothing, and his father was poor. He went out almost penniless, and came back with plenty, and loaded with distinction. The propelling spirit, stopping at nothing where duty calls, led him to his present position.

General Sickles, after the applause and music closed, was introduced, and said he had no responsibility in the enactment of measures which he, as commandant in the Carolinas, was now carrying out. It was a pleasing duty to bear testimony, in the presence of his chief, as he had elsewhere, that, in his difficult and, as he might say, arduous duties, he had been sustained by the opinion, countenance, and co-operation of the vast majority of the citizens of the Carolinas, and he could add, no people of whom he read and among whom he lived could bear themselves with more honor, dignity, and order than they had exhibited under the peculiar circumstances.

The ceremony of reception here closed.

The Commencement exercises at the University take place to-morrow.

The Senatorial Excursion.

NEAR FORT KEARNEY, ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, MAIN STEM, June 5.—Senator Wade's party left the camp, at the west of the track, this morning, for Omaha.

Generals Sherman and Augur are going to Julesburg. General Sherman has finally concluded to concentrate his entire force on the stage, telegraph, and railroad lines to Denver, Utah, and Montana.

At present the Denver and California stage line leaves the railroad and the forks of the Platte, to follow, on the south side, up the South Platte river to Julesburg. He will notify the ranchemen along this part of the route that he cannot protect it from the wandering Indians, but if they will move over the river, and change the crossing of the Platte to near Julesburg, three hundred and ninety miles from Omaha, he will guarantee protection to Denver.

He will do this by arming all the passengers, and when the stage is not full, make up the loads with soldiers. Wells, Fargo & Co. will, accordingly, transfer all their stock, and the trains will follow.

General Sherman is enthusiastic in advocating of the rapid construction of the Pacific Railroad, and says that the Government could itself build it and save money by it. The Senators are delighted with the country, and the road and its equipment. They will reach Omaha to-night.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, June 6.—The excursion party left Lawrence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after riding over the town, and seeing all the notable places. They arrived at Topeka, and spent an hour or two at Fort Riley, arriving here last evening, where they took supper, and spent the night. A considerable number of the prominent citizens of Kansas have joined us, including Governor Crawford and some of the State officials, General Deitzler, Colonel Ross, Congressman Clark, and several Judges and others.

The party will leave here this morning for the end of the track, and from thence to Fort Harker, six miles. They will be conveyed in coaches. A public meeting in honor of the excursionists was held at Lawrence the night before last, at which several hundred citizens were present. Speeches were made by the Hon. Niblack Hubbard, of West Virginia; Van Wyck, of New York; Henderson, of Pennsylvania; Newcomb and Branscomb, of Missouri; Judge Smith, of Kansas, and others. After which a hop was given. Everything passed off delightfully. The weather is charming, and no accident has occurred.

A New Island in the Pacific—A Chance for More Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—It is stated that a new island has been discovered in the North Pacific, 150 degrees west longitude, 40 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. It is twenty miles long, and exactly in the track of vessels to this port from China and Japan.

On her late return voyage the steamer Colorado passed near the locality, but fogs and misty weather prevail in that section of the Pacific. It is supposed that many missing vessels have been wrecked there. It is considered of sufficient importance to justify the Government in despatching a vessel thither. A local company has been organized to survey the island, and vessels will start this week to examine and take possession.

The schooner Caroline Wills has returned from an unsuccessful cruising expedition for the barque Lasselle, which was last at Wake Island, March, 1866. The schooner Caroline Wills visited Sibella Island, and discovered the wreck of the ship Canton, which was reported as having left Sitka, in 1816, and was never heard of. Portions of the wreck were in perfect preservation. A shield, with the arms of the East India Company and England fastened thereon, was brought back.

Conservative Meeting at Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 5.—A meeting of citizens of Fulton and De Kalb counties was held at Atlanta, to form a conservative party. A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Sherman bill as infamous, and preferring the military rule to organizing under its provisions.

The press of that city have no sympathy with the movement, and pronounce it ill-timed and injudicious. The feeling throughout Georgia is to submit and organize under the Military bill. The people are sick and tired of uncertainty and agitation, and will conform in good faith to the requirements of Congress. The opposition will be inconsiderable, as a great majority of the people are in favor of voting for a convention.

DOINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Charles March, who was arrested last evening with a number of hats in his possession, the particulars of which transaction will be found in another place, was before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, and was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Commercial Advices to 5 o'clock this Evening.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 6—5 P. M.—Consols, 94¼. Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39¾; United States 5-20s, 73.

LONDON, June 6—5 P. M.—No. 12 D. S. sugar, 24s. 9d. Scotch pig iron, 54s.

Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed cakes, £9 15s. Linseed oil, £41.

LONDON, June 6—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales of 8000 bales. Uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 6d. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d.; No. 1 Milwaukee red, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Pork, 79s. Beef, 32s. 6d. Lard, 49s. 6d. Bacon, 40s. Cheese, 66s. Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d.; standard white, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Common Rosin, 7s. 1d.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Cloverseed, 42s.

THE NORRISTOWN FAIR.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Notwithstanding the heat, the attendance at the regular Horse Fair of the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, which opened yesterday in this place, was very large. Some fine blooded stock was on the track, and considerable interest was excited in races against time. The display of agricultural implements was also very good.

In conjunction with the Agricultural Society, the patriotic ladies of Montgomery county opened a fair and refreshment saloon, the first for the sale of useful and fancy articles, the second for the refreshment of the inner man. All departments of the Fair come in for a share of admiration, and to the ladies in attendance are certainly due the thanks of the visitors. They were ubiquitous, entertaining, and beautiful.

This afternoon a race takes place between Mountain Maid and another celebrated trotter for a purse of some hundreds. Quite an exciting time is expected.

On Monday evening next, the Ladies' Monument Association opens a Fair at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Norristown. Generals Meade and Crawford will be present, and extensive preparations are being made to make the occasion one of considerable interest. May we be there to see.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Injunction upon the Union Pacific Railroad—Trouble from the Indians—Six Men Killed—Lynching a Desperado.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The *Republican's* St. Joe special despatch says, a report is current that T. C. Durant, late manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, has served an injunction against the further construction of the track of that road, and that extensive complications are about to grow out of the removal of Durant.

The Indians about Cottonwood are reported so hostile, that the citizens have been ordered to remain at home to guard their houses. Six men were killed a few days since, only a short distance from the town. Parties from Montana report that a much larger amount of gold will be shipped from that territory this year than last.

Tom Lyttle, a notorious desperado, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late Richmond Bank robbery and murder, was taken in Warrensburg last Saturday and lodged in jail. Yesterday morning about four hundred mounted men surrounded the jail and demanded his surrender by the Sheriff, which was complied with under protest. They then took Lyttle and hung him, about a quarter of a mile from the town.

The Murder of Mr. Hiscock.

ALBANY, June 6.—The preliminary examination in the case of General Cole, for killing Mr. Hiscock, occurred to-day. No new facts were elicited. The prisoner has been assigned more comfortable quarters than the County Jail affords.

The New York Convention.

ALBANY, June 6.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the proceedings were of an uninteresting character. General committees were appointed, and other preliminaries attending the organization, when the Convention adjourned until Monday evening next.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, June 6.—Hon. Joseph Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, died at Athens yesterday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. 20 carrels of whisky, Michael Agnew, claimant. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. 6 barrels of whisky, Edward Maginnis, claimant. An information of the seizure of goods claimed to have been forfeited to the Government by a violation of the revenue law. The testimony on the part of the United States was, that the claimant's saloon, No. 1212 S. Fifth street, was visited by a revenue officer last February, and upon search a number of barrels of whisky were found not branded. Consequently they were seized.

The complainant alleged, and produced testimony to prove, that he had given an inspector due notice of his possession of the whisky, and had requested him to stamp the barrels. The inspector did not do so then, for some reason not known to him (the claimant) and several days after this another inspector went there, found the barrels unstamped, and seized them. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Reiley, charged with the commission of an outrage upon Lizzie Cavanaugh, before reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Charles Lloyd was then put upon trial upon the same charge. It being alleged that he acted in connection with Reiley. The facts in evidence were that he was one of the young men who were concealed in the woods near Gray's lane, on the Baltimore turnpike, and who appeared at a signal given by Reiley, and aided in outraging this woman.

The defense was ingeniously argued by Mr. Knauss, principally upon the testimony produced by the Commonwealth. But the argument, although perfectly proper in and necessary to such a case, was in subject-matter of a nature that would not admit of publication.

The Judge charged the jury ably and at considerable length, for it was a case that required careful consideration, and the jury retired.

After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

A little boy, seven years old, named Willie Butler, was brought before the Court upon a charge of malicious mischief, in shooting an arrow through a pane of glass. The District Attorney declined to prosecute the case, the little fellow declaring his innocence, and, with the approbation of the Court, proposed to allow the child to go home upon bail being entered for his good behaviour.

His Honor asked the prosecutor if he wished him to send the boy to prison, and he answered that he did not. The Judge said he wouldn't do so if it had been so desired, and told the prosecutor that he would cause the boy's father to enter bail for his good behavior, and thus secure him from further annoyance.

Dennis McClernan, a boy about ten years of age, was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of three pounds of butter from Kater's Market, in South street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The butter was missed from the market, and on the 28th of May last this boy was arrested upon suspicion. He told the officer who arrested him that another boy had stolen the butter and gave him one pound. There was no proof that this boy did steal the butter, nor was there evidence of its ownership, and hence the verdict of acquittal.

Francis Reeves and George Latimer, both colored, were charged with burglary. On the night of the 23d of March last, the store of Mary McCully, at Hurst and Mary streets, was entered and, a quantity of butter, and meat, and three boxes of candles, were taken. Latimer was arrested on the following morning, and part of the stolen goods were found in his possession.

Reeves was arrested several days afterwards with some of the stolen goods in his possession, and he also confessed that he had committed the burglary.

Reeves was found guilty of burglary, and Latimer guilty of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.

Leonard Yeagle was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, Margaret Yeagle.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 6

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 5-20s '65 cp	100⅝	100 sh Read R	52¾
$500 Pa 6s, 1st series	101¾	100 do	b5 1-32 52 3-16
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99¾	100 do	b5 52¼
$1000 do	99¾	200 do	b60 52⅜
$3700 City 6s, Old, v ctf Saturday	93

THE MEETING.

I met her in the quiet lane
One Sabbath morning early;
The sun was bright, although the rain
Still glittered on the barley.
The lark was singing to his mate,
The wild bells chimed their warning,
We paused awhile outside the gate;
We lingered until it was too late
To go to church that morning.

Again we met. The whisp'ring leaves
Glanced nigh in sight and shadow;
The reapers piled the yellow sheaves;
The bees humm'd o'er the meadow,
The royal sun rose up in state,
Our marriage-day adorning:
The bells rang out; wide stood the gate,
And neither of us was too late
To go to church THAT morning.

A HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.

The *Cornhill Magazine*, in a most entertaining article, entitled "Fleet Parsons and Fleet Marriages," gives some curious facts respecting the clandestine weddings which brought the Fleet into such notoriety during the last century. The writer of the paper has derived his facts principally from the unofficial registers in which the Fleet marriages were recorded, and being undoubtedly truthful in all respects, the article is of much value as well as interest. Some of the entries in these old records appear much more like memoranda than a register of marriages, and are very singular and amusing. We have, for instance, such entries as the following:—

July (1744) 15. Came a man and wooman to the Green Canister, he was an Irisuman and Taylor to bee married. Gave Mr. Ashwell 2 : 6, but would have 5s. went away and abuised Mr. Ashwell very much, told him he was a Thief and I was worse. Took this account because should not say they was married and not registered. N.B. The Fellow said Mr. Warren was his relation.

May 28th 1742. Thomas Tinworth of Lowton in Essex B & Sart: & Jane Palmer ditto Sp. Half married went away (he had 4s.) to fetch more money. Saide he had a hundred Pound left by his father, his uncle had it in his hands took this account because She should not come and say they were married and not [registered.]

October 17. 1743. Michael Hickey of St. Catherines by the Tower Marriner & Br. & Elizabeth Hudson—7s. only. N.B. These were Half married ye day before.

(1745) June 4. John Greenruff of Farnham Royall in Bucks sawyer W. & Martha Brookwell of do W. Ash. d.y. These people was with us in the June Before and the man forced her away Half Done because he would not pay. 4 : 8 (Ash).

Thomas Delves, Nobleman's Sert. White Hart Court of West: & Betty Rushworth Do. B. & Sp. The Cock. Married at 3 o'clock in the Morning. Behav'd Rudely.

Christms. Day at night Late about the Hour of 12 came to Mr. Alders 1739 John Newbury Gent and Maria Dions and a 3rd person. Gave —(the sum here indicated is not intelligible)— behav'd Rudely told me that my Gown ought to be stript of my Back.

John and Elizabeth August 30th 1737. at Mr. Sandy's the Fleet. He said he belonged to the sea, and had his own hair.

December 12th 1739. About ye Hour of 10 in ye Evening there came 2 men and One woman to Mr. Burnfords. The man yt. was married appear'd by Dress as a Gentleman of fortune and ye woman yt. was married like a Lady of Quality, ye Man yt. came with em seemed to me to be a Tayler who sd. he knew Mr. B—d very well & me likewise. The Gentleman would not pay but in a mean and scandalous manner, he offered d. & went Down stairs and Down ye Court came back Again & pd. g. in all and went away without telling of their names. N.B. He sd. he had 2 Xn. Names viz.:—John Skinner & ye Gentlewoman sd. her name was Elizabeth. N.B. Ye Gentlewoman when married had on a floured Silk Round Gown & after she was married she pulls off her flower'd Gown & underneath She had a Large full Black Silk Gown on & went away in ye same. Ye other was wrapt up. B—d Absent.

1741. May ye 12th 1741. A certain man with a spott in one eye a Sinuament coat And a young woman with. a Pritty Genteel face and Appearance came to Mrs. Crooks and were Married she had on a Linnen Gown the Man sd. his Name was Edward. But would not tell who he was only yt. he came from Spitalfield. The young woman sd. her name was Ann More of ye same Parish.

8 Oct: 1741. Robt —— Mary at Newmarket married. Poold of his coat because it was Black, said he would not be married in that coat for yt. Reason pd. 2s. 6.

1742-3 Jany. 16. John Whitham of Hutton in Essex Husb. Br. & Mary Westaby Do. Sp. NB. Vile Behav'd the fellow would not say with this ring I thee wed &c. Parish affair. Bull Garter. (The "Bull and Garter" was a noted tavern in the Fleet. The signs of some other taverns often alluded to in the registers were "The Two Fighting Cocks and Walnut Tree," "The Green Canister," "The Noah's Ark," "Jack's Last Shift," "The Shepherd and Goat," "The Leg," &c.)

1724 November 21. Richard Akerman, Turner of Christ Church Batr. & Lydia Coillt at Mrs. Crooks. N. B. They Behav'd very Vilely, & attempted to run away with Mrs. Crook's gold ring.

(Mrs. Crook was the proprietor of the marriage-house, and let her ring, it seems, for the purpose of the marriage ceremony.)

8th Novbr. 1745. Timothy Floyd. Elis Love as under. She a most vile wicked abusive wooman. No: 274. Ash. K and all to pay 3s: 6. Clerk and Registr. 4: 8 part copy.

(The subjoined extract shows that the Fleet marriages were not always contracted by young and impulsive persons. The wedding recorded took place at Mr. Lilly's "Hand and Pen," and was solemnized by Mr. Ashwell, whom we have before mentioned.)

1746. Jan. 9. Jno. Smith Gent Servt. of St. Marylebone wr. & Ann Page ww. He 82 years she 77 both fresh and in perfect senses. Ash.

These and many more extracts are given from the old Fleet records which evince a queer state of morals in that famous locality, and an odd conception of matrimony. This state of affairs continued till 1753, when Lord Harwicke's Marriage Act came into operation. The records from which the above extracts are mane were purchased by the English Government in 1821, and are now preserved at the office of the Register-General, where they are open to search upon the payment of a small fee.

MUNCHAUSENISMS.

Some ancient books of travel in China have lately been republished in London. They contain very curious narratives. Friar Oderick, who spent three years, from 829 to 831, in Northern China, says the Khan's palace in Pekin was of vast size and splendor, supported by twenty-four columns of gold, and that its walls were hung with red leather, said to be the finest in the world. In the middle of the palace there was a great jar, more than two paces in height, entirely formed of a precious stone called mordacas, and so fine that its price, he was told, exceeded the value of four towns. It was hooped around with gold, and fringed with a network of pearls. Conduits from the palace courts filled it with drink, and beside it were many golden goblets for the use of those who thirsted.

"When the great lord," he continues, "wishes o make an entertainment, he has fourteen barons, with coronets on their heads, waiting upon him at the banquet; and every one of them has a coat on his back such that the pearls on it alone are worth some fifteen thousand florins. In short, the court is truly magnificent, and the most perfectly ordered that there is in the world, with barons, gentlemen, servants, secretaries, Christians, Turks, and idolators, all receiving from the court what they have need of. In the Khan's menagerie were horses with six legs, double-headed ostriches, giants twenty feet high, and 'women all hairy with long grey hair.'"

Ibn Batuja, who visited the celestial empire twenty years later, describes a Chinese magician as follows:—

"We took a wooden ball with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and laying hold of one of these, slung it into the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether. There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjuror's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also. The conjuror then called to him three times, but getting no answer he snatched up a knife, as if in great rage, laid hold of the thong, and disappeared also. By-and-by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the trunk, and, last of all, the head. Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and with his clothes all bloody; but presently he took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave them a kick, when *presto!* there was the boy, who got up and stood before him.

"All this astonished me beyond measure, and I had an attack of palpitation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the Sultan of India, when he showed me something of the same kind."

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

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Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.
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GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
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SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by
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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
OFFER IN THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
2000
FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,
AT $1·75.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received a No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Dores." "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 15]

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SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
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FLORIST
AND
PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 1f

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs.
Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 25 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 87½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:
50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS, TRAVELLING GOODS,
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silki appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of
SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 13 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
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LLAMA LACE POINTES,
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AT LOW PRICES.
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—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·00.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 6 1m

DRY GOODS.
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LLAMA POINTES.
Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
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Pusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege and Tamartine Shawls.
Fine stock Spring and summer shawls.
500 Shawls, all new, $3·00 to $9·00.
SILK SACQUES.
Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Mantles.
Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear.
Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.
BLACK IRON BAREGES.
Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
Extra large mesh best quality Iron Barege.
English Black Grenadine, one case, 31 cents per yard.
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines.
Black Silks, a magnificent Stock, $1·20 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 75, 88 cents, $1·00, to finest imported.
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WALKING SUITS
Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn.
All the new materials for these, 37½ cents to $1·00 per yard.
75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.
CASSIMERES.
75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. [1 2 stuth3p
$1·00 and $1·25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

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Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
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FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
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HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
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The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
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TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

1867!!!
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!
Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·20, $1·37, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes, Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3msp

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES
IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."
FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.
FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that it is a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.
FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.
The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.
FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—
OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.
Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—
GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.
It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.
And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.
Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.
And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.
And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.
FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.
FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.
FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.
It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.
FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Boston, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.
In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.
M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFUDER,
6 5] No. 422 VINE Street.

ROOFING.
ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.
ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MARKOE ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 809 GREEN Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
8 10] GOLDSMITH' facturer of Foudrette, ALL, LIBRARY Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
910 MEAD & CO., 910
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.
We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—
ICE PITCHERS, engraved..... $8·00
" " ..... 9·50
" engraved and chased..... 10·00
" " " ..... 11·50
" very rich, and chased..... 12·00
" very rich, and medallion..... 13·00
" very rich, superior chasing... 14·00
" " " ... 15·00
" entirely new, and elegant.... 17·50
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.
The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3mrp

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 23 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 20]

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
3 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smths[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [8 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

5 30 10t **NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.**

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m **NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.**

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp **NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE.

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

3 4 tf **No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.**

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 3m*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1]] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstuim

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowers,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
110 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins,
100 pairs Leggings,	
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
399 Tent Stoves,	

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 18t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately endorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following day, for furnishing and delivering, at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau, for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires the bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on their envelopes, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:—

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common or general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fires and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; No. 2 Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.; No. 3. Provisions; No. 4. Groceries; No. 5. Dry Goods; No. 6. Bread, etc.; No. 7. Tobacco; No. 8. Coal; No. 9. Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.; No. 11. Lumber; No. 12. Firewood; No. 13. Provender; No. 14. Miscellaneous; No. 15. Hardware; No. 16. Stationery; No. 15. Filling Icehouses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

BOSTON.

Nos 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29. (6 6 thst

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE P. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA., May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face; and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying WOOD and COAL to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The Coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:—

At Washington City, D. C., 300 tons Coal, 800 cords of Wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of Coal, 220 cords of Wood.

At Charlestown, Mass., 170 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 350 tons of Coal, 60 cords of Wood.

At Philadelphia, Pa., 125 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.

At Gosport, Va., 100 tons of Coal, 90 cords of Wood.

At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of Wood.

At Mound City, Ill., 100 tons of Coal, 20 cords of Wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 30 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 8, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracca, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons,

CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,

Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 6tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Test.

The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain F. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 13 (second wharf above Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	110	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAFSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 109 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
4] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,362 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,155	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,055	par. Market value. Cost, $1,030,554 75.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $8173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$831,102 36
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $67,481 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t12 3]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN,
President. ROWLAND PARRY,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

June 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1300 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale, to which we would call the early attention of the trade. [6 6 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 600 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 4 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

A Sketch of its Origin in 1821, and its History Up to the Present Time.

The Proposed Removal into the Franklin Market Building —The New Library as it is to be.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The removal of the Mercantile Library, from its present location at the corner of Fifth and Library streets, to the new and commodious building on Tenth street, between Market and Chesnut, is an epoch in the history of that institution; and we therefore call the attention of the public to it at this time by presenting the following sketch of its foundation in the year 1821, and its progress from that time to the present.

The Origin of the Library.

On the 10th of November, 1821, the first meeting with reference to the establishment of the Library was held at the Masonic Hall. This meeting was merely preliminary, and resulted in the publication of a notice, inviting the merchants, clerks, and others who were friendly to the formation of a "Mercantile Library Association," to assemble at the Mayor's Court Room, on the 17th of the same month. At this meeting, which was largely attended, the proposition met with the most encouraging reception. It resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee to prepare a constitution to be subsequently reported:—Robert Waln, Robert Raiston, Joseph P. Norris, Zaccheus Collins, Bernard Dahlgren, John Roberts, Jo eph H. Dulles, William H. Jones, and William E. Bowen.

The future success which attended the institution was, in no small degree, owing to the character of the gentlemen to whom was committed this task, and the time and energy which they devoted to a discharge of the duty imposed upon them. The original draft of the constitution prepared by them, with their signatures attached, is still preserved in the archives of the Library. In addition to the draft of a constitution presented, this committee recommended the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to whom should be assigned the task of obtaining subscriptions, and of determining the time and place of holding an election for officers of the Association, as soon as one hundred subscribers should be secured. On the 1st of December, 1821, at an adjourned meeting, the proposed constitution was adopted, and the names of more than three hundred members having been enrolled within a few days, an election for officers was held on the 10th of January, 1822, at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Second street, near Walnut, with the following result:—

Directors—Joseph Norris, Robert Waln, Langdon Cheves, Bernard Dahlgren, Thomas Biddle, William Chaloner, William L. Hodge, Caleb Newbold, Jr., William H. Jones, William E. Bowen, John M. Atwood, Nicholas Thouron, and William M. Walmsley. *Treasurer*—Joseph H. Dulles.

Mr. Robert Waln was chosen the first President, and served two years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas P. Cope, who remained in office from 1824 to 1854. The organization of the first Board of Directors was effected on the 14th of January, 1822, and the gentlemen composing it proceeded without delay to the

Establishment of the Library.

On the 19th of January, the Board engaged, at an annual rent of $100, the rooms on the second floor of the house at No. 100 Chesnut street, and appointed D. Culver Librarian, with an annual salary of $100.

On the 5th of March, 1822, the Library was ready for use, and was kept open every evening in the week, except Sunday. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Atwood, Dulles, and Walmsley, had been previously appointed to select and purchase books; these three gentlemen continuing to discharge this important duty for a period of sixteen years. Their efforts in this line met with such success, that within a year they were able to publish a very respectable catalogue, to which it was soon found necessary to issue a supplement.

The Early Progress of the Library.

In 1824, at which time the Association numbered 380 members, a new catalogue was published, showing that the Library then contained 1500 volumes.

At the annual meeting held January 12, 1825, it was deemed expedient to add a newspaper reading-room to the Library, for the accommodation of the large number of persons who daily frequented it. Three of the city dailies, and two of those published in New York, constituted the moderate beginning in this department. The supply of periodicals of all kinds has been increased from time to time, until it has reached, at the present time, the following proportions:—

Philadelphia Dailies	10
Philadelphia Tri-weeklies, Semi-weeklies and Weeklies	21
Dailies from other cities in the U. S.	49
Weeklies from other cities in the U. S.	65
American Monthlies	31
" Quarterlies	14
" Periodicals of other classes	7
Foreign Dailies	3
" Weeklies	34
" Fortnightlies	2
" Monthlies	27
" Quarterlies	12
Total	275

Several of these are duplicated, and orders have likewise been issued for a number of other periodicals, which will considerably increase the number given above.

In January, 1826, the Directors proposed to the members that they should resolve themselves into a joint-stock company, which was unanimously favored. The estimated value of the books, debts, and furniture was placed at $3000; and 300 shares, at $10 each, were issued, and subscribed to an annual tax of one dollar each. Such of the members as had subscribed only three dollars were granted the privilege of purchasing a share of stock for seven dollars.

In January, 1827, two hundred additional shares were authorized, the number being thus increased to five hundred. In 1831 there was a further increase in the contributions, the shareholders being then required to pay a tax of one dollar each, semi-annually; while subscribers were admitted to the privileges of the Library by the semi-annual payment of one dollar and a half.

The Various Locations of the Library.

On the 17th of April, 1826, the Library was removed from the original location to the second story of the building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. Mr. A. Remley had for a short time previous been acting as Librarian; but he was at this time succeeded by Mr. H. Ayres. The latter gentleman resigned on the 26th of July, 1830, when Mr. James Cox was appointed to the position, which he filled with great acceptability until December, 1849.

The continued increase of the Library was the cause of another removal in October, 1827, to rooms in the building of the American Sunday School Union, at No. 144 Chesnut street. A new catalogue, published in July, 1828, contained the titles of 2118 volumes. During the winter of 1827-28 a course of lectures on mercantile law was delivered under the auspices of the Association, by several prominent members of the bar. This enterprise met with such success that it was regularly repeated every winter until the year 1837, when the Association united with the Athenian Institute in the support of yearly courses of lectures of a more extended and miscellaneous character. Since that time this has been one of the most prominent features of the institution.

In 1835 it was again found necessary to remove the Library, on account of its increase, to the building at No. 134 Chesnut street; but in a few years these quarters were found to be too restricted, and the number of members had increased so considerably that measures were taken for securing large and suitable accommodations. During the year 1828 the Association had received a charter from the Supreme Court of the State, under the general law of 1791; and the first step towards the proposed removal was an application to the Legislature, at the session of 1841-42, for a special Act of Incorporation, with the grant of more extended powers and privileges than it had hitherto enjoyed. On the 1st of July, 1842, the new charter was approved by the Governor, and soon after a new code of by laws was adopted by the members. The Association has continued to act under the charter then procured until the present time.

Arrangements were then made for the erection of and removal into

The Building at the Corner of Fifth and Library Streets.

In 1844, the lot at the corner, containing thirty-six feet on Fifth street, and one hundred feet on Library street, was purchased of the heirs of Dr. James Gallagher, at an annual ground-rent of $900, with the stipulation that it should be redeemed within ten years for the sum of $18,000. The lot adjoining the above, and containing fourteen feet in front, with a depth of one hundred feet, was soon after purchased of the directors of the Philadelphia Dispensary, at an annual ground-rent of $180, redeemable at pleasure on the payment of $3600.

For the purpose of meeting these payments and erecting a suitable building, the Association had accumulated, and put aside as a building fund, the sum of $3460, the proceeds of the lectures delivered under its auspices up to that period. Before anything could be done, it was necessary greatly to augment this. The object was accomplished by issuing scrip, and allowing the subscribers thereto to hold it free from taxation until such time as they might select for converting it into active stock, which should entitle the holders to the use of the Library. The project succeeded so well that the Directors soon found themselves able to award the contract for the erection of the building.

The present building was commenced in October, 1844, the contractors being Messrs. Kilgore and Hudars, and the architect Mr. William Johnston. In less than a year it was completed, at an expense of $23,199·42, which included the cost of the book-cases, desks, reading tables, furniture, and gas fixtures, as well as the ground and water rents, taxes, and other incidental expenses to the 1st of July, 1845. At that time the removal of the books to the new building was effected, and the institution was fully prepared for the active career of usefulness which followed.

On the completion of the building, there was still a floating debt of $2500 upon it; but this was soon fully paid off, and the ground-rent of $180 per annum, payable to the Directors of the Philadelphia Dispensary, was likewise redeemed. The ground-rent of $900 per annum, payable to the heirs of Dr. Gallagher, has also been reduced to $350, the principle amounting at present to only $7000.

The Recent History of the Library.

Mr. Thomas P. Cope's term of office as President of the Association terminated in 1854, when he was succeeded by Mr. William E. Bowen, who held the position until 1860. In January, 1861, Mr. T. Morris Perot was elected, and has been regularly re-elected every year since then. Repeated attempts have been made by a portion of the stockholders, during late years, to secure the election of an opposition ticket, but the policy of the present managers at each succeeding election has been ratified by large majorities. The last election was held on the evening of the 19th of February, when 1587 votes were polled; the number of persons entitled to a vote being between six and seven thousand. Mr. Perot, at this election, received 1100 votes, and his competitor 487. The lady members polled 156 votes, of which number Mr. Perot received 131.

In December, 1849, a new system was inaugurated in the management of the every-day affairs of the Institution, by the selection of Mr. McElroy as Librarian, with a salary of $1200. In return for this, Mr. McElroy agreed to superintend the concerns of the Library and building; to let the rooms and offices in the building, and collect the rents of the same; to collect the annual dues from the stockholders; and to perform the duties of Librarian, employing such assistance as he might require.

Mr. McElroy remained Librarian until 1855, when he was succeeded by Mr. S. C. Brace. In 1856 the present incumbent, Mr. Jas. Edmands, was selected. He is assisted by Mr. G. Corliss and Mr. F. D'Ossone, and by six young ladies and an errand boy—all of whom are employed at the discretion of the Directors, and upon a fixed salary.

Finances of the Library.

In addition to the dues from members, the rent of such portions of the building as were not appropriated to the use of the Library has been the source of a considerable income. In 1850 it amounted to $3100, and in 1866 to $3529. Several substantial legacies and donations have also increased the funds of the institution. In 1851 Mr. Thomas P. Cope made a donation of $1000, the income from which was ordered by the stockholders to be devoted to the purchase of works on History and Commerce. Just previous to this, a certificate of loan for $100, bearing interest at 5½ per cent., was bequeathed by Mr. Paul Beck, Jr. In 1865 a donation of a $1000 United States 7·30 bond was made by Mr. Samuel C. Morton; while Mr. S. Morris Waln recently presented the Library with $1000 in 7 per cent. bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. The only assistance other than the above that has ever been received by the Library is a yearly bequest of $200, for five years, from Mr. Algernon S. Roberts, the first payment of which was made in 1866. The books that are purchased with the income derived from the $4100 thus received are bound in a peculiar fashion, so as to distinguish them from the others.

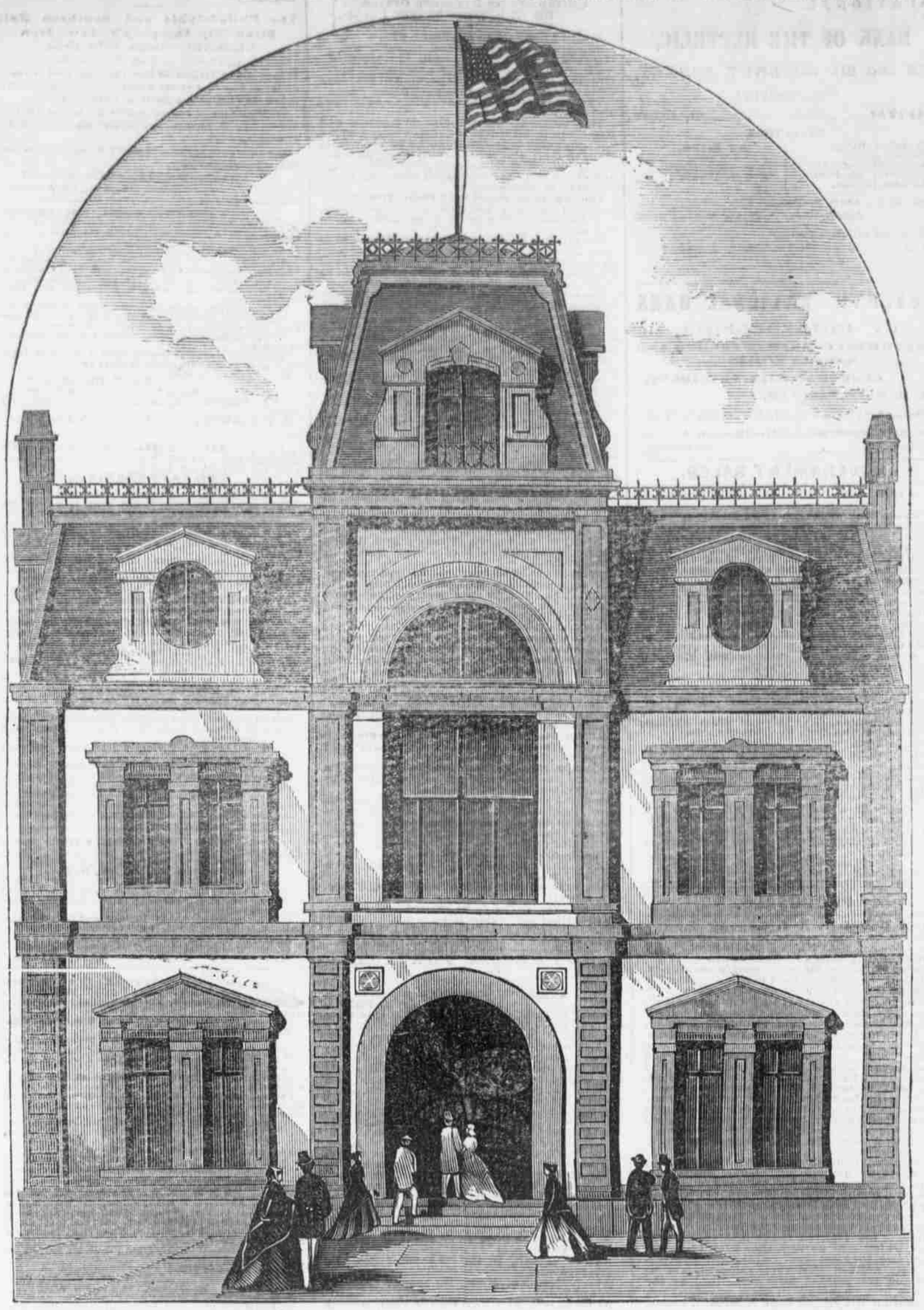
The fines imposed for the detention of books beyond the time allowed by the rules, have, of a considerable amount, proved to be the source of income. Up to the year 1860 Since that time it has ranged below $100 per annum. that time it has increased as shown in the following table, which also gives the amounts received from the loan of extra books:—

Year.	Fines for Detention.	Loan of Extra Books.
1860	$135·48	.....
1861	423·27	$35·80
1862	237·75	25·70
1863	327·35	49·60
1864	1158·70	188·10
1865	1705·01	427·75
1866	2069·85	605·65

The receipts into the Library from all sources, for several years, are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Rents.	Dues of Members.	Dues of Subscribers.	Sale of Stock.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.
1855	$3141	$3425	$107	$120	$164	$6957
1860	2921	3856	867	3504	393	11331
1861	2690	4310	1247	740	694	9681
1862	2250	4323	1230	479	749	9053
1863	3116	4870	1421	5774	799	15980
1864	3058	13939	1422	730	2773	21923
1865	3328	14974	2075	910	6074	27361
1866	3529	10716	2066	917	4707	27924

THE NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.



Expenses of the Library.

The number of volumes in the library has been steadily and rapidly increased. In addition to the catalogues above named, a supplement was issued in 1832, at which time there were 3118 volumes. In 1840, an entirely new and classified catalogue was published, containing the titles of about 6000 volumes; and in 1849 another and more complete edition was prepared. Several supplements to this have been issued from time to time; but these will soon be superseded by the publication of the catalogue which is now in the course of preparation, and the want of which is experienced by all the patrons of the library. In the following table, the state of the library at different times, especially during the last ten years, is shown:—

Year.	Volumes in Library.	Volumes Issued.	Library Expenses. Paid for Books.	Paid for Periodicals.	Paid for Binding.	Total.
1824	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	2118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1832	3118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	12700	.....	$721	$380	$537	$1638
1857	14??	41900	976	309	207	1492
1858	16??	46800	1853	440	217	2510
1859	18800	52170	2051	498	2 9	4407
1860	21500	57500	2815	978	392	4185
1861	24700	71500	2041	920	768	3749
1862	22800	68867	1634	765	504	2904
1863	27000	.....	3532	1030	873	5436
1864	32000	161440	8080	1106	1071	10257
1865	38500	169211	6608	2061	2104	12773
1866	45000	177603	6211	1939	2950	11100

During the past nine years it is estimated that the Library has lost by theft as many as 4738 volumes, equal to one full year's increase by purchase.

The details of the total expenditures during the past few years were as follows:—

Years.	Cost of Books. Amount.	Per Cent. of Income.	Working Expenses. Salaries.	Gas.	Fuel.	Total.	Per Cent. of Income.
1855	$1,623	23·7	$1767	$247	$450	$3,563	50·5
1860	4,186	32·0	2376	446	185	4,716	41·5
1861	2,749	38·7	2226	721	102	4,454	46·0
1862	2,964	34·7	2252	800	2 8	4,472	49·3
1863	5,436	34·0	2497	562	303	5,295	33·0
1864	10,237	45·4	4029	732	455	6,926	30·9
1865	12,773	45·9	5800	943	354	8,946	32·2
1866	11,100	39·6	6071	1010	269	10,051	35·9

During the past ten years there has been a marked increase in the number of members, as is shown in the following table:—

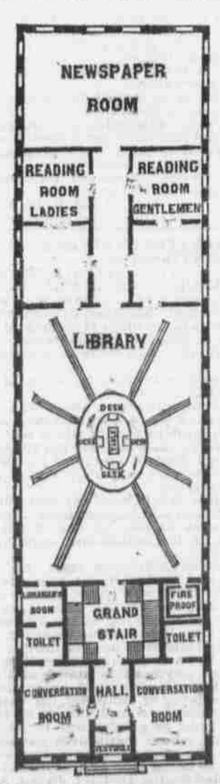
Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1857	1771	1862	2270
1858	1828	1863	2331
1859	1891	1864	5600
1860	2165	1865	6679
1861	2216	1866	6766

In addition to the present membership, there are also 401 subscribers who enjoy the privileges of the library, on the annual payment of five dollars. This makes the total number of persons using the library 7167.

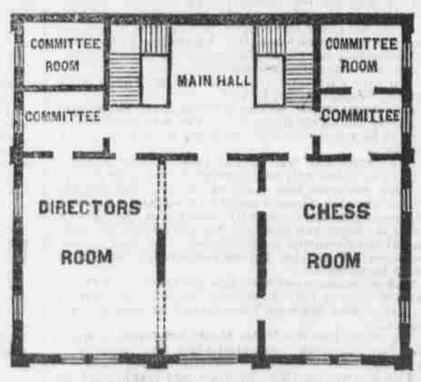
The principal library associations in the United States presented the following comparison in 1863:—

Library.	Volumes.	Shares.	Annual Dues
Boston Athenæum	70,000	$10·00	$5·00
Philadelphia Library	64,000	40·00	4·00
N. Y. Mercantile Lib'y	57,700	1·00	3·00
N. Y. Society Library	40,000	25·00	6·00
Phila. Mercantile Lib'y	27,000	10·00	2·00
Baltimore do.	14,000	.....	3·00
St. Louis do.	13,500	2·00	3·00
San Francisco do.	6,100	25·00	3·00

PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR.



PLAN OF THE SECOND FLOOR.



DIMENSIONS OF THE GROUND FLOOR.

Rooms.	Dimensions.
Vestibule	10 by 19½ feet
Hall	28 by 19½ "
Conversation Rooms	28 by 39 "
Grand Stair	27 by 43 "
Toilet Room (Right)	16 by 16 "
Toilet Room (Left)	13 by 16 "
Librarian's Room	13 by 16 "
Fire Proof	9 by 12 "
Library	77 by 109 "
Ladies' Reading Room	30 by 64 "
Gents' Reading Room	30 by 64 "
Newspaper Room	47 by 77 "

DIMENSIONS OF THE SECOND FLOOR.

Rooms.	Dimensions.
Main Hall	27 by 43 feet
Four Committee Rooms, each	13 by 16 "
Directors' Room	26 by 39 "
Chess Room	39 by 47½ "

The New Library as it is to be.

Before the new building purchased by the Library Company will be adapted to the purposes required of it, considerable alterations will be necessary. Plans for these have been prepared by the architects, Messrs. John Frazer, Frank Furness, and George W. Hewitt, and approved by the Board of Directors. When the improvements proposed by them are completed, the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, in exterior as well as interior, will be without a rival on this continent. The large cut of the front elevation which accompanies this article gives an excellent idea of the external appearance, and needs no comment to render it perfectly clear to the reader.

An outline of the ground floor and of the second story front is also given, showing the interior arrangements of the building. The entire structure has a front of 80 feet and a depth of 301 feet, thus giving a surface of 24,080 square feet. The second floor is 65 by 80 feet in dimensions, and has a surface of 5200 square feet, which makes the total superficies of the new building 29,280 square feet, or nearly three times as great as that of the building at the corner of Fifth and Library streets.

As shown in the accompanying cuts, the main library room is 77 by 109 feet, with an area of 8393 square feet. There are two large reading-rooms—one for the use of ladies and the other for gentlemen—just in the rear of the library, each of them being 30 by 64 feet. Back of these, and easily accessible by means of the central hall, is the newspaper room, 47 by 77 feet in dimensions, and 3619 feet in area. The first floor is also provided with two toilet rooms, one of which is 16 feet square, and the other 13 by 16 feet; and two conversation rooms, each 28 by 39 feet. These last will prove a great convenience to the frequenters of the library. In addition to four committee rooms, and a large apartment for the meeting of the Directors, the second floor will contain a splendid chess-room, 39 feet in width and 47 feet 6 inches in length.

The New Building Movement.

The present accommodations of the Library have for several years been inadequate to its continually increasing necessities. A movement looking to a removal into more commodious quarters was therefore started by the stockholders over eight years ago; and at an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of January, 1859, the Directors were requested to inquire into the expediency of moving to some more central location, and also to ascertain the probable expense which would attend such removal.

At the annual meeting in 1860 the Directors reported that a suitable location could be obtained for $30,000, on which a building large enough to accommodate the Library for thirty years to come could be erected at a cost of $100,000. The value of the old building was reported at about $60,000, so that there would remain about $65,000 to be raised by subscription and donation. But in January, 1861, the Directors reported that they had consulted several leading citizens of wealth and public spirit, who united in saying that the community was not in a condition to contribute the amount required.

In 1863, however, the Directors again took the subject into consideration, and ordered that all the moneys accruing from the sale of stock after January 1, 1863, should be set apart and invested as a Building Fund. This plan has been pursued, and the following amounts have been transferred to the fund during the past four years:—

1863	$5,500	1866	$5,613
1864	3,523		
1865	2,251	Total	$16,887

At the annual meeting in January, 1865, a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was appointed to take into consideration the new building project, and to solicit subscriptions for the same. On the 12th of December following, the subject was by them brought before the stockholders, at a special meeting, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that a new and more commodious building was expedient, desirable, and necessary; and that its location should be central, so as to afford easy access to it from all parts of the city. A resolution was also adopted, authorizing the raising of $200,000 by donations and the sale of stock and scrip. But the committee of twenty-five took no steps towards carrying out its recommendations, and soon ceased altogether to act. At the beginning of last year, however, the Board of Directors made another effort to increase the building fund, by sending circulars to all the stockholders, urging them to take an active part in the sales of stock and scrip, and in soliciting subscriptions, while special circulars were at the same time forwarded to such wealthy citizens as it was thought would feel disposed to aid the undertaking. The responses to all these petitions were few and far between, and people had gradually come to the conclusion that a new and commodious building for the use of the Mercantile Library was one of those indefinite and intangible affairs which belong altogether to the next century. The subject rested in this unsatisfactory condition, until we were suddenly startled by the announcement of

The Purchase of the Franklin Market Building,

which is located on the west side of Tenth street, between Chesnut and Market, certainly one of the most desirable positions in the entire city for a public library. This building was erected about six years ago, and was for a time used as a market house; but it was subsequently purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with the object of converting it into a passenger depot. This project was abandoned, and during the last years of the war the building was leased to the United States Government, and used as a commissary storehouse. When the firm of French, Richards & Co. were forced to seek temporary quarters by the fire which destroyed their establishment at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, they obtained a lease of the building, and have since been the occupants of it. Their lease does not expire until the first of next October, with the option of a renewal until the first of January following, but it is quite probable that the new and handsome warehouse which they are now erecting on the site of their old stand will be completed before that time, in which case the Mercantile Library Company will be enabled the sooner to commence their improvement of the property.

The purchase was effected during the month of March last, the amount to be paid being fixed at $126,000. Of this sum, the Railroad Company requires a payment of $76,000 within a short time, to raise which requires the utmost earnestness and promptness on the part of the friends of the Library.

To complete the purchase and make the necessary alterations, will require the raising of from $100,000 to $150,000, in addition to all the present available means and resources of the Library Company. The managers have taken the matter earnestly in hand, and, although the enterprise is certainly a formidable one, there is no doubt but that it will prove to be a grand success. Four different methods of procuring money are proposed. The first is by donations from everybody and anybody that may feel disposed to assist the Company in their praiseworthy undertaking. The second is by the sale of stock at $10 per share. The third is by the sale of scrip certificates at $10 each, which are intended as receipts for such persons as have no present use for the ordinary stock, and are consequently unwilling to be burdened with the payment of the annual dues upon the same. But this scrip may at any time be converted into active stock, when it will become subject to the annual taxation, and entitle the holder to all the privileges of the library. The fourth method proposed is by the sale of life-memberships, at $40 each, which entitle the holder to the use of the library during life, and may at any time be converted into four shares of active stock.

The Directors are about issuing a circular, setting forth the present state of the movement, and the necessity for prompt and earnest action on the part of all the friends of the library. It is to be hoped that the measure will receive that liberal attention at the hands of our citizens which its magnitude and importance demand.